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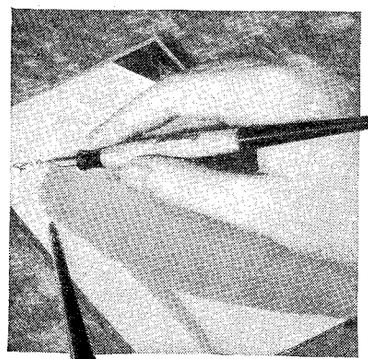
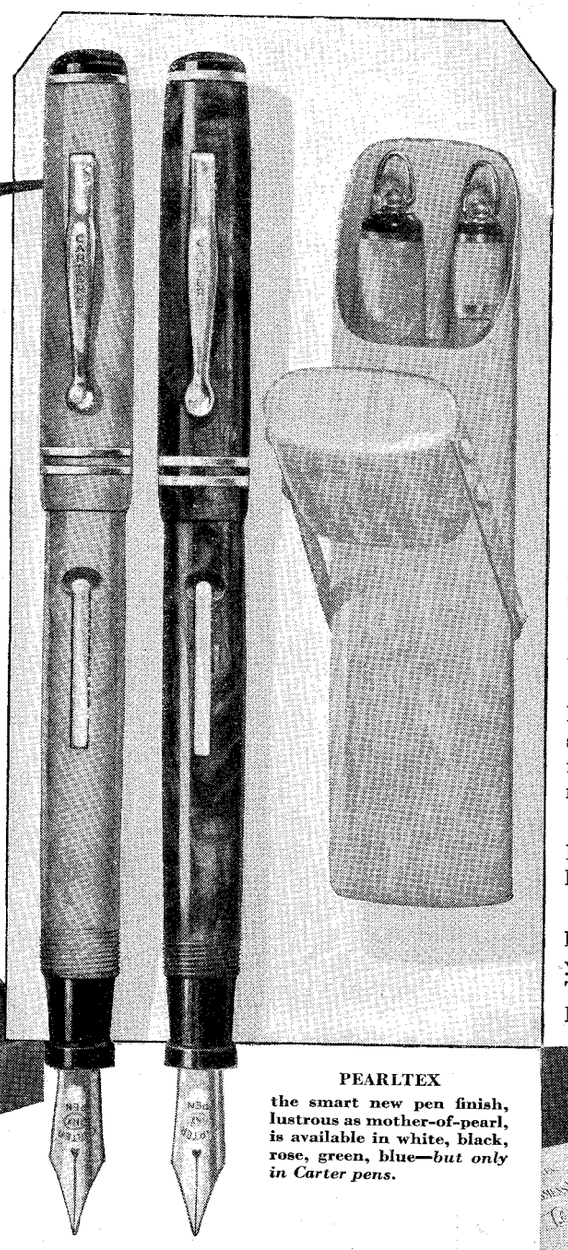


Hostesses, Inc., New York social secretariat, writes: "Correspondence gains in distinction when you choose a fine, full-bodied, deep-colored ink that flows evenly, writes smoothly."

The base, a rich green Argentine onyx; the pen, a lustrous black Pearltex; the whole, an unusually smart desk stand.



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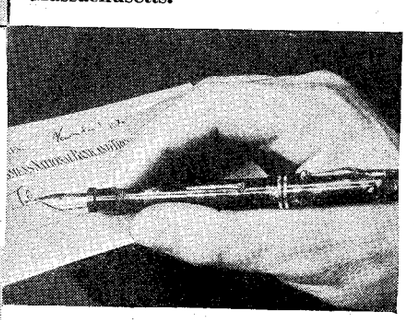
Carter's Inks are sold everywhere—but Carter's Pearltex Pen is new, so if your dealer is not yet supplied, write The Carter's Ink Company, Boston, Massachusetts.



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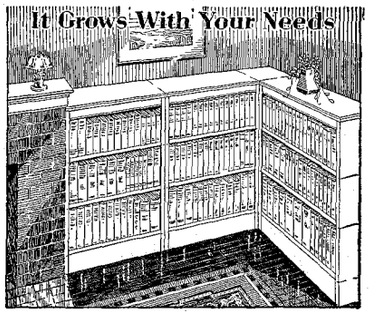

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

November 19.—Eighteen priests of the Spanish Augustinian Order in Hunan Province, China, are reported missing. Five are known to have been kidnaped; the others, it is believed, have been killed.

The backbone of Spain's general strike is reported broken.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, speaking for the Hindus, and Maulana Muhammad Ali, speaking for the Moslems, warn the India Round Table Conference in London that a policy of delay in recognizing India's aspirations for home rule will be followed by a revolution.

November 20.—The Preparatory Disarmament Commission at Geneva adopts, 11 to 3, the British proposal to limit naval expenditures. The United States, France, and Japan vote in the negative.

Brahmans and other high-caste Hindu delegates and Moslem leaders at the India Round Table Conference agree in writing that the "untouchables" shall have political equality in proportion to their numbers in the form of government to be demanded of Great Britain, and Bhimrao Mamji Ambedkar, himself a member of the scavenger class, about the lowest in the Hindu caste system, is cheered by Brahmans and Mohammedan princes when he declares that the "untouchables" would rather take their chances with Indian rulers than continue under British rule.

Speaking before the Reichsrat, or Federal Council, Dr. Julius Curtius, German Foreign Minister, says that Germany will demand a moratorium, if necessary, to save the people from unbearable burdens, criticizes the Allies for their failure to disarm, and demands a revision of the peace treaty.

The Italian Cabinet Council approves a bill making it compulsory for all youths between eighteen and twenty to take courses in military training.

Twenty-six Shansi and Kuominchun generals pledge themselves to support the Nationalist Government in China.

November 21.—Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain assures the India Round Table Conference that the British Government will carry out the constitutional reforms promised to India, and asks the conference to formulate a workable constitution.

The Preparatory Disarmament Commission adopts, 19 to 2, the proposal to limit and reduce as far as possible expenditures for land, air, and sea armament. The United States and Japan vote against the proposal. The question of enforcing limitation of effectives, weapons and all military expenditure is left to a subcommittee.

November 22.—The Preparatory Disarmament Commission adopts, 19 to 0, with Italy abstaining, a proposal requiring publication of the number of youths who have "compulsorily received" preparatory military training.

November 23.—The Mexican Government abolishes capital punishment under the new penal code for the Federal District and Territories.

November 24.—Rioting in Polish Upper Silesia during the election is reported to have resulted in the death of six persons, injury to many, and considerable property damage.

Thirty-six people are killed, hundreds injured, and thousands made homeless by storms over Europe.

Domestic

November 19.—A tornado kills twenty-two people and injures 124 at Bethany, a suburb of Oklahoma City.

The Cunard liner *Mauretania* rescues the crew of the Swedish freighter *Ovidia*, which went down 1,100 miles east of the Ambrose Lightship.

President Hoover opens the Child Welfare Conference in Washington by demanding "a fair chance" for every child in the country.

November 20.—Members of the Association of Railway Executives, meeting in New York, pledge their railroads to provide as much employment as possible this winter. At the same time they request a respite from rate reduction and from legislative efforts of either the National or State legislatures that would adversely affect rates or increase the expenses of the carriers.

Attorney-General Mitchell makes it known that the Federal Government is aiding the drive against racketeers and gangsters in the larger cities, and especially in Chicago.

November 21.—District Attorney Crain of New York City forms a committee of public safety to end the racketeer evil, which, he says, controls "everything from the cradle to the grave—from babies' milk to funeral coaches."

President Hoover announces that he is opposed to any encroachment upon the statutory provisions for retirement of the public debt.

The Board of Indian Commissioners reports that superintendents of the various reservations believe that the Indian is now sufficiently advanced to be made subject to State laws.

November 22.—The conference of 700 general chairmen of the "Big Four" railroad brotherhoods and the Switchmen's Union of America, meeting in Chicago, indorse the principle of the six-hour day, with no reduction in present daily wage rates based on the eight-hour day, but decide not to begin an immediate campaign for the innovation until after a conference of all the interests involved, including railroad presidents, railway bankers, and representatives of the public.

Winter storms cause fifteen deaths in seven Western States.

The White House Conference on Child Welfare adopts a nineteen-point program for improved instruction, protection from communicable diseases, dieting, religious training, and recreational facilities for the child.

November 23.—Senator Bingham, Republican of Connecticut, announces that he will submit bills at the coming session of Congress, allowing the sale and manufacture of beer and wines of not more than 4 per cent. alcoholic content and to authorize physicians to prescribe beer, ale and stout, as well as whisky, for medicinal purposes.

One hundred prominent American leaders urge President Hoover to submit to the Senate the protocols for adherence of the United States to the World Court, with a request for prompt ratification.

November 24.—A group of motion-picture producers, headed by the Paramount-Famous-Lasky Corporation, and another, headed by First National Pictures, are held guilty of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law in two decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States.

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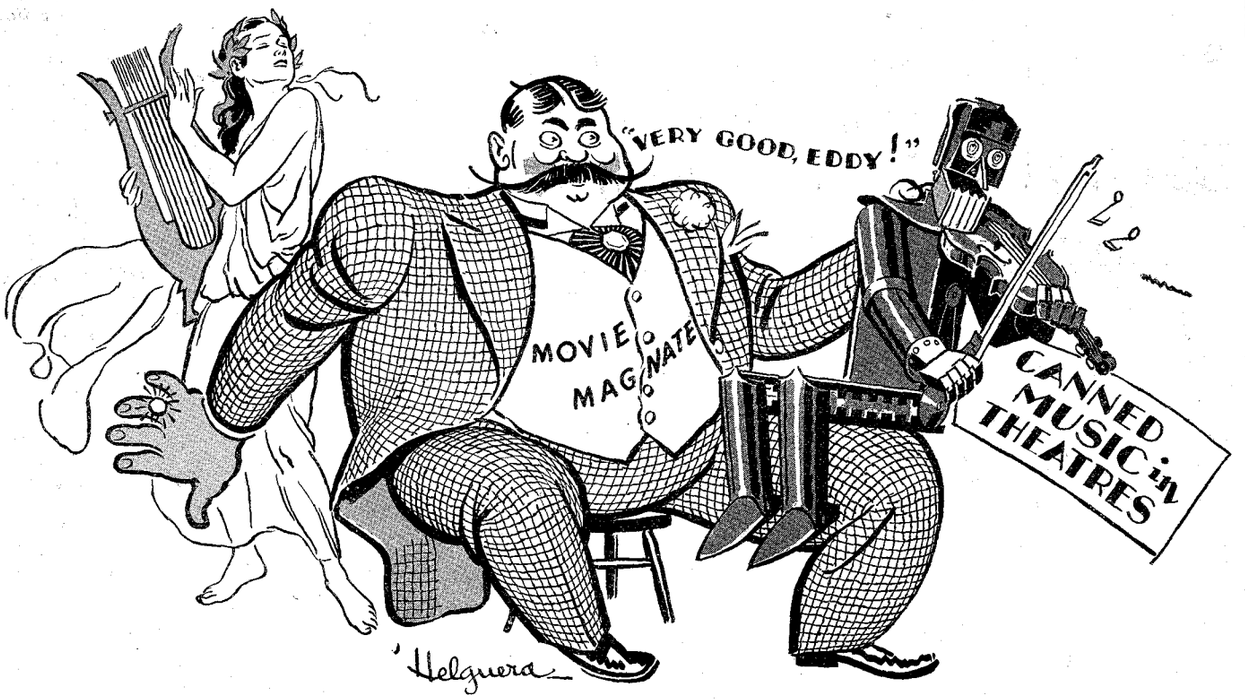
"MY NEXT IMITA-A-ASHUN"



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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 6, 1930

TOPICS OF THE DAY

The Nation Aroused to Smash the Racketeer

IN NEW YORK a Committee of Public Safety of forty distinguished citizens launches a drive to crush the racketeer.

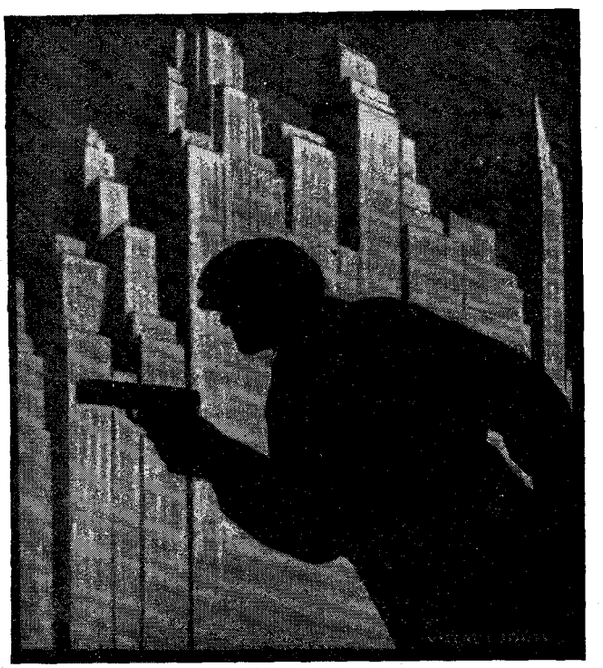
In Chicago an anti-crime organization with a war-chest of $5,000,000 leads a city-wide revolt against gangs, racketeering, and corruption.

In Washington the Attorney-General announces an intensified cooperative drive against racketeering in Chicago and elsewhere, and marshals every agency of Federal law enforcement. The Federal government, as President Hoover carefully explains, is engaged in "assisting local authorities to overcome a hideous gangster and corrupt control of some local governments."

Thus "the nation wars on racketeering," in the Philadelphia *Record's* phrase.

It is more than a war, it is a revolution, at least so the Washington *Star* feels, a timely "nation-wide revolution against gangster and hoodlum rule." Such revolutions, it adds, "are not born overnight, but once under way they sweep all before them—and never move backward."

The first effects of the Federal drive in Chicago bring from the Chicago *Evening Post* the assertion that "gangdom is neither so confident nor so happy as it was some months ago."



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Over Every Large American City Hangs the Shadow of the Racketeer

—Jones in the New York "Times Magazine."

Editorial praise of this concerted action against gangsters and racketeers is wide-spread, and space forbids further individual quotation along this line. The important question, as the New York *World* sees it, "is whether this interest will turn out to be merely momentary or whether it will remain alert and vigorous until the problem has been solved":

"It is easy enough to start movements of this sort. It is difficult to keep them going.

"It is particularly difficult to keep them going when they necessitate a long and patient search for facts, a constant watchfulness against the resumption of practises temporarily discontinued under pressure, the purging of the courts of judges and magistrates who are on terms of intimacy with gangsters, and the reorganization of the machinery of justice where it needs reorganization.

"It is possible to put an end to racketeering.

"But it is possible to put an end to it only by realizing that the effort which has now begun is a real war and not a skirmish."

This acceptance of the underworld's challenge is interpreted by the Newark *News* as "a sign of returning national health":

"The lush times of prosperity, when the people were too busy making money hand over fist to care about what was going on, are over.

"Chastened by adversity, the country sets about purging itself of its sores and sicknesses.

"It realizes what a menace it allowed to develop, even encouraged, in its hours of careless ease."

BUT more specifically, the anti-racketeer campaign develops out of certain sensational events in New York and Chicago. On October 12, Jack, or "Legs," Diamond was shot in a New York hotel, with a subsequent outpouring of newspaper sob stories, confessions, and editorial moralizings. Diamond is still in the hospital.

In the meantime, Joseph Lilly of the New York *Telegram* points out that within a month after the Diamond episode, eighty-nine persons, most of them men, were shot, thirty-five fatally, in New York City. That's at the rate of three a day; in Mr. Lilly's words, "the most flagrant reign of terror that New York has ever known." According to the same writer:

"At the very least, nineteen of the shootings were committed by racketeers, none of whom has been arrested, and probably a dozen more of shootings, necessarily listed under 'causes unknown,' also were done by gangsters, none of them arrested—a total of a racketeer a day, a record not surpassed even by Chicago, the racketeer's favorite stamping ground."

THE publication of this story was followed by action by District Attorney Thomas C. T. Crain of New York County. He asked a group of fifty representative citizens to meet and cooperate with him "in an effort to rid New York of racketeers." Forty of them met on November 20 at Mr. Crain's office, along with representatives of the public prosecutors of the other New York City counties. A secretary was named and a headquarters secured. Mr. Crain announced that before the end of December seven grand juries will sit to investigate rackets.

What is a "racket"? Definitions have been many, but several editors like the description given by Mr. Crain in opening the meeting with what he calls New York's "Committee of Public Safety." He said in part:

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"Your task is the destruction of racketeer rule.

"Such rule is a present evil and a growing evil.

"It is the domination of organized lawlessness over legitimate business.

"In many lines of trade and commerce racketeers coerce the workingman, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the financier. These are forced into courses of conduct harmful to their interests, and at times demoralizing to society. Businesses are not conducted as the proprietor as a free agent would conduct them, but as he is constrained to conduct them at the command of outsiders.

"Thus, sometimes he is forced to put men on pay-rolls who are not needed, and will not work, and have no intention of working.

"Sometimes he is forced to overcharge his customer and split the excess with the racketeer.

"Sometimes he is blackmailed into falsifying bills and charging for what he has not furnished.

"This coercion is the result of fear—fear induced by threats, fear fortified and justified by the experience of those who have suffered at the hands of the lawless, fear of blackmail, fear of sabotage, fear of personal injury, fear even of death.

"I do not speak of exceptional cases, but of a prevailing condition."

WITHIN twenty-four hours Mr. Crain had in his hands fifty complaints from the victims of fifteen different rackets. "It would appear from these complaints," the New York *Times* quotes him as saying, "that they have their hands in everything from the cradle to the grave, from baby's milk to funeral coaches." From the complaints lodged with Mr. Crain, *The Times* learns that:

"Independent laundry operators and the cleaning and dyeing establishments throughout the city fill the racketeers' coffers to the extent of $1,000,000 a year or more.

"Those who do not pay are apt to find garments ruined by acids or slashed to ribbons.

"If they persist in refusing to meet the gangsters' demands, even after these methods are adopted, their shops are in danger of being broken into and all the goods stolen.

"Men employed in New York orchestras, whether in cabarets, theaters or dance halls, the writers revealed, must pay to that system $1 every night that they work, whether they work only two or three nights a week or on full time. Refusal is rewarded by blackjacking or the destruction of the musician's instruments.

"Miniature golf courses which have been set up on virtually every corner lot have opened a new source of revenue for the racketeers, the complaints show."

AND there are "lesser rackets without number," according to Mr. Crain.

On the day that the New York District Attorney met with his committee, Attorney-General Mitchell gave out at Washington news of the massing of practically all of the nation's law-enforcement agencies in Chicago to fight racketeering. The Washington dispatches quoted Mr. Mitchell to the effect that the Departments of Justice, Treasury, and Labor, through the Secret Service and the Prohibition, Narcotics, Immigration, and Internal Revenue bureaus, have all had extra men at work in Chicago all summer, and their activities are to be further intensified. It was pointed out, as a New York *Times* correspondent notes, that,

"Federal authorities can cooperate with State and local forces under a number of Federal penal statutes. Among them are the national Prohibition Law, the Harrison anti-narcotics act, the customs statutes, the Mann White Slave Law, the Dyer act dealing with interstate transportation of stolen automobiles, the sections of anti-trust laws forbidding interference with interstate commerce, and the statutes relating to fraud in payment and reporting of Federal income taxes."

FURTHER aid to the Federal drive has been offered, as the dispatches note, in the Customs Bureau's concentration of expert narcotic agents on the Pacific coast to combat smuggling and the announcement of Representative Woodruff (Rep. Mich.) that he will introduce in Congress measures authorizing the Federal Government to extend its war on the underworld in cooperation with State and city agencies.

President Hoover, however, while urging "a more wide-spread public awakening to the failure of some local governments to protect their citizens from murder, racketeering, corruption, and other crimes," does not want any new Federal legislation to cover racketeering. He says:

"Every single State has ample laws that cover such criminality.

"What is needed is the enforcement of these laws, and not more laws.

"Any suggestion of increasing the Federal criminal laws in general is a reflection on the sovereignty and the stamina of State government."

New York and Chicago are by no means the only cities where gangs have a terrifying hold, notes a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record*. For instance:

"St. Louis has been the scene of one of the biggest kidnap rackets in the country's history.

"Gamblers and bookmakers were the first victims, but big business men have been added to the list lately.

"Detroit's gangster activities were such as to bring nightly denunciations from Jerry Buckley on the radio, until somebody put him on the spot as he sat in the lobby of a hotel."

AND attention is called by the Newark *News* to the fact that "racketeering on a large scale, principally in the building trades industry, has been under investigation in Newark, Jersey City, and other municipalities in Essex, Hudson, Bergen, and Passaic counties in New Jersey, by governmental agencies since last spring."

But the war on the Chicago front seems to furnish the most excitement. Chicago is out to crush gangdom with the help of the Federal Government, says a Chicago correspondent of the New York *Times*, who hears of things like this:

"Members of the Chicago Association of Commerce are reported to have provided a 'war-chest' of $5,000,000 in cash and pledges to be expended over a period of five years, if the anti-crime fight lasts that long.

What Do You Know About That?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. Are the drys satisfied with present dry methods? (p. 23).
2. What is the dispute over Apostolic succession? (p. 21).
3. How fast can the "bullet car" go? (p. 27).
4. How did *Madame Bovary* die? (p. 19).
5. What famous American is going into the talkies? (p. 43).
6. What burden is beggaring Europe? (p. 17).
7. What is the advantage of drying clothes outdoors? (p. 30).
8. Do bananas grow on trees? (p. 42).
9. What Senator recently married his secretary? (p. 38).
10. How much can a jobless man make selling apples? (p. 34).
11. When did Congress ride horseback to Washington? (p. 17).
12. What is the cleanest city in Europe? (p. 30).
13. What is "ginger paralysis"? (p. 30).
14. What has Russia done with her icons? (p. 18).
15. Is "Home, Sweet Home" an English song? (p. 20).
16. Why do leaves fall in autumn? (p. 28).
17. Where is the only vehicular tunnel between two countries? (p. 28).
18. When is a banana ripe? (p. 42).
19. How does a bee call his friends? (p. 41).
20. Will the wets gain by House reapportionment? (p. 11).
21. Who advises lawyers to marry their secretaries? (p. 37).
22. How can the smokestack consume the smoke? (p. 28.)
23. What capital does a corner apple seller need? (p. 32).
24. What State stands to gain nine Congress seats? (p. 11).
25. What country has 10,000,000 deficient children? (p. 10).

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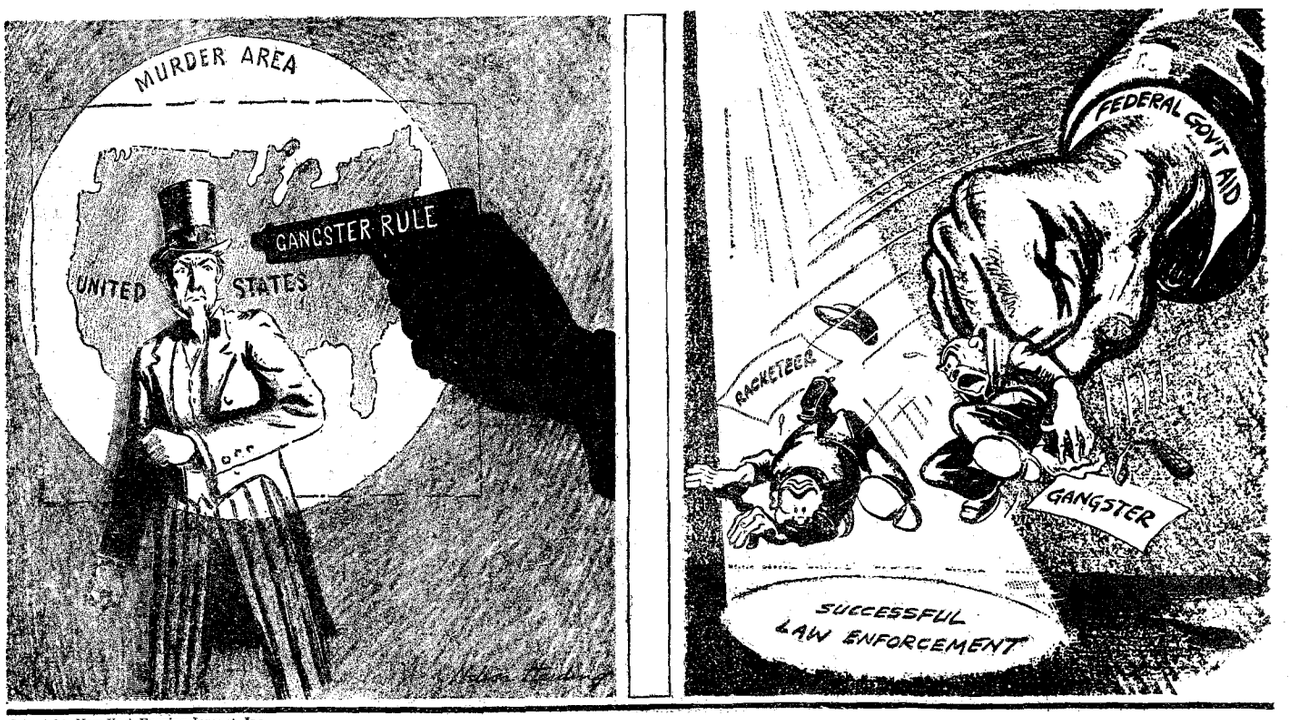

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On the Spot

—Harding in the New York "Evening Journal."

Who's Being Put "On the Spot" Now?

—Costello in the Albany "News."

BEFORE AND AFTER

"For months, it was stated, the 'secret six' fighters of the Association of Commerce and their successors on the association's committee on the prevention and punishment of crime have been gathering evidence to be used in the Police Department inquiry.

"The evidence, chiefly of a police alliance with gangsters, is reported sufficient to cause the indictment of at least twelve police captains and many subordinates."

A NEW organization was launched at the University of Chicago, which included more than 100 officials and representatives of crime fighting organizations. Said Dr. August Vollmer, once police chief of Berkeley, California, now a Chicago University professor, who called the meeting: "We are weaklings if we do not beat the crooks."

Thus far in the Chicago fight, "the gangsters have had to absorb some shocks," observes a Baltimore *Sun* correspondent in the Windy City. "Gangsters may read them and get out," says the Chicago *Tribune*, calling attention to these items of recent news:

"Ralph Capone, brother of Al, sentenced to the penitentiary for evasion of income taxes on money derived from lawlessness.

"Jack Guzik, pander, gangster, and gambler, beneficiary of State benevolence in the Small administration, sentenced to the penitentiary for evasion of income taxes.

"George Barker, racketeer and criminal, long protected by the law's eccentricities, sentenced to Pontiac, and now ordered transferred to Joliet to satisfy a sentence he had evaded.

"Fur Sammons, gangster, sentenced to the Bridewell as a vagrant, the precedent-making case for a list of other gangsters found without legal means of support, and obviously getting their money from crime.

"Frank Foster, indicted for murder, and about to go to trial on that charge.

"Danny Stanton, still fighting to keep out of Wisconsin jurisdiction for the murder of Zuta in that State."

"THE biggest, most sinister figure of them all, Scarface Al Capone," reports a Philadelphia *Record* correspondent, "is close to an indictment for income-tax evasion, and will be the object of a Federal search, before the winter is over." As we read further:

"It has been generally conceded that the breaking up of Capone's power would be the most important step that law and order could take against the gangs. The most powerfully known figure of the underworld to-day, Capone stands at the top.

"He has gradually wiped out or chased away every strong rival in Chicago. And now there are signs that he is branching out, especially toward the West coast."

AL CAPONE, incidentally, has been mentioned in the news in Chicago as being involved in action of Chicago racketeers interfering with producers of grape-wine concentrates trying to market their product in Chicago.

While Chicago's $5,000,000 is a large sum, David Lawrence notes in a Consolidated Press dispatch from Washington that:

"There are well-defined reports that the resources of the racketeers are in excess of $25,000,000. So large has been the tribute paid to the racketeers in the past that a huge amount of money is believed to be available for legal battle.

"Getting evidence is not as simple as is popularly believed, because of the necessity of having the right kind of search-warrants as well as witnesses.

"The difficult problem is to get those higher up who direct the activities of the vast army of racketeering subordinates, the arrest of which latter group doesn't cure the evil at its source."

That the suppression of racketeering is the proper job for the Federal Government is the belief of many newspapers. As the Philadelphia *Record* puts it: "Racketeering is a national menace, and it will take the joint endeavors of the Federal and State governments to stamp it out." The public can be thankful, thinks the Washington *Post*, "that there is an authority that can not be corrupted nor intimidated, and which can do much to break the hold which organized gangs have gained over local governments."

On the other hand, the Milwaukee *Journal* insists that "if Chicago wants, any time Chicago wants, it can get rid of its gangsters, even without Federal aid." And the Baltimore *Evening Sun* remarks that whereas the announcement of a Federal war on criminality would have electrified the country fifteen years ago, it "arouses no excitement whatever to-day" because of "the failure of Federal government agents to enforce the Volstead Law."

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Hoover's Fight for the Children

"ONE GOOD COMMUNITY NURSE will save a dozen future policemen."

So said President Hoover in opening the recent White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

After hearing his address, 3,000 leaders, enrolled in what has been called "the major pet personal project of Mr. Hoover," got busy on a three-day program.

Their aim was to "coordinate the most advanced knowledge and thought," says a dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, "to carry out his project to enable the nation to do its best by all of its children."

Here we have "another example of the moral power of the Government as a leader in public movements," as David Lawrence points out in one of his Washington dispatches.

Unfortunately, a bitter fight broke out in the midst of the conference, we read, and threatened for a time to grow to disastrous proportions.

When the committee on public health organization recommended that all child-health activities be consolidated under the Public Health Service, which would mean transferring the Children's Bureau of the Labor Department to the Department of the Interior, Miss Grace Abbott, head of the bureau since 1921, made emphatic protest. Women's organizations rallied behind her as she charged that—

"To remove the health work from the Children's Bureau would not merely remove one section of the bureau's activities, it would destroy it as a children's bureau."

Miss Abbott, a "blue-eyed, big-boned, valiant woman, with hair pulled straight off her face," as she is described by Mildred Adams in the New York *Times Magazine*, has been mentioned, we read, as a possible successor to Secretary of Labor Davis. Mr. Davis fired the opening gun in opposition to transferring the Children's Bureau, maintaining that, instead, its work should be expanded.

Underwood

Battles for Her Bureau

Miss Grace Abbott, who led the fight against transferring the Federal Children's Bureau to the Interior Department.

The quarrel finally was soothed by leaving the matter to the President's continuation committee. The conference "closed on a note of harmony and good-will," as the New York *Times* correspondent notes, after adopting a nineteen-point summary defining the rights of the American child.

Thus concluded the meeting which climaxed more than a year of intensive study by experts marshaled by the President. To consider ways and means to carry out the recommendations of the conference, Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, chairman, suggested that the Governor of each State call a similar meeting.

SOME of the high-lights of Mr. Hoover's address, called "a really remarkable speech" by Ashmun Brown, Washington correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, and in which, many editors say, the President "was at his best," follow:

"We approach all problems of childhood with affection.

"Theirs is the province of joy and good humor.

"They are the most wholesome part of the race, the sweetest, for they are fresher from the hands of God. . . .

"The fundamental purpose of this conference is to set forth an understanding of those safeguards which will assure to them health in mind and body. There are safeguards and services to childhood which can be provided by the community, the State, or the nation—all of which are beyond the reach of the individual parent. . . .

"Let no one believe that these are questions which should not stir a nation; that they are below the dignity of statesmen or governments. If we could have but one generation of properly born, trained, educated, and healthy children, a thousand other problems of government would vanish. We would assure ourselves of healthier minds in more vigorous bodies to direct the energies of our nation to yet greater heights of achievement. Moreover, one good community nurse will save a dozen future policemen.

"Our problem falls into three groups: First, the protection and stimulation of the normal child; second, aid to the physically defective and handicapped child; third, the problems of the delinquent child.

"One of your committees reports that out of 45,000,000 children—

"Thirty-five million are reasonably normal, 6,000,000 are improperly nourished, 1,000,000 have defective speech, 1,000,000 have weak or damaged hearts, 675,000 present behavior problems, 450,000 are mentally retarded, 382,000 are tubercular, 342,000 have impaired hearing, 18,000 are totally deaf, 300,000 are crippled, 50,000 are partially blind, 14,000 are wholly blind, 200,000 are delinquent, 500,000 are dependent.

"And so on to a total of at least 10,000,000 of deficients, more than 80 per cent. of whom are not receiving the necessary attention, tho our knowledge and experience show that these deficiencies can be prevented and remedied to a high degree. . . .

"But that we be not discouraged, let us bear in mind that there are 35,000,000 reasonably normal, cheerful human electrons radiating joy and mischief and hope and faith. . . .

"And also, on the bright side, your reports show that we have 1,500,000 specially gifted children. There lies the future leadership of the nation if we devote ourselves to their guidance. . . .

"It is not the delinquent child that is at the bar of judgment, but society itself. . . .

"Industry must not rob our children of their rightful heritage. Any labor which stunts growth, either physical or menta , that limits education, that deprives children of the right of comradeship, of joy and play, is sapping the next generation. . . .

"Human progress marches only when children excel their parents."

PAPERS of all shades of political opinion praise the address and the project. Summarizing the view of dozens of editors, the Albany *Evening News* says that "this movement is something that concerns the nation deeply."

As for the President's speech, it is "statesmanlike in the broadest sense," remarks the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*. "In important respects," adds *The Virginian-Pilot*, "it is the most convincing speech that Mr. Hoover has made since he became President." To the Omaha *World-Herald*, it "shows him, as the humanitarian, at his best." The New York *World*, a paper which often finds occasion to criticize Mr. Hoover, says:

"In such an enterprise Mr. Hoover's finest powers come into full play: the orderly and comprehensive quality of his imagination, his gift for leadership among men and women who share the same common purpose, his unfailing sympathy for the weak, and that vein of tenderness which goes so far to explain much that would be otherwise inexplicable in the harder and rougher ordeal of his public life."

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Carving Thirty-Two States into Congressional Pie

DUST OFF THE JIG-SAW.

The nation is going to need it.

Thirty-two States must be carved into new Congressional districts.

And that means, according to all signs, thirty-two fiery battles in the State legislatures.

Twenty-one commonwealths which failed to keep up in the population race must yield twenty-seven House seats. These plums will be turned over to eleven other States. Our first Congressional reapportionment in twenty years, it is scheduled to become effective in the election of 1932.

Editors are talking about the far-reaching effect it will have on our political life. Many discern in the city gains and rural losses a big increase in wet strength, not only in the House, but in the major political conventions. Farm causes generally are expected to be hurt. Also, it appears that the Democrats will be the losers by the change.

This new jig-saw puzzle is a game everybody can play. Take a map showing the Congressional districts of any of the States involved. California, for instance, for that is an outstanding example. It has eleven Representatives but, because of its tremendous jump in population, will be entitled to twenty. Now, by consulting the 1930 census figures, see how well you can do at carving the State into twenty districts, making sure that you have 280,000 people in each, for that is the number that each Congressman must represent.

There you have the job facing the thirty-two legislatures. A challenging puzzle at best; but when you think of the political factors involved, the hopes and fears and jealousies of the various parties, complicated by local preference and prejudice, and wet-and-dry sentiment, you can realize what a monumental task it is—and what an uproar there is going to be until the whole map-making business is settled.

"Gerrymandering!" the old war-whoop in unfair political districting, will be heard in the land as the rival legislative factions tear the maps apart and snip and slice and hack—and fight.

Less violent, perhaps, will be the battles in States that gain in Congressional representation than in those which lose. Missouri, the chief loser, is expected to have her troubles in cutting her present sixteen districts down to thirteen. But Vermont, altho losing 50 per cent. of her representation, escapes all the fuss and bother of redistricting by joining the States which have but one representative each.

BEFORE the legislatures get ready for action, we are reminded by the Washington correspondents, Congress may possibly do something to upset the reapportionment law it passed in 1929. If it does not, then the various States affected will get busy with the scissors after March 4, 1931. To be sure, there will be a fight in Congress, Washington observers agree, but the consensus seems to be that the law will stand.

"The Constitutional mandate for a reapportionment after each Federal census was ignored from 1920 until this year solely because certain States wished to postpone a loss in representation," remarks the New York *Herald Tribune*.

"Congress at the last session screwed up its courage to face facts, and passed a bill for a reapportionment of the present number of 435 seats in accordance with the 1930 census, as determined by the Department of Commerce. Its report, as announced by the President, will become effective on March 4, 1931, unless Congress exercises its right to modify the whole thing prior to that time."

If the law stands, many important results will ensue, as news and editorial writers point out. Some of the outstanding ones may be grouped thus:

California leads all the States with an increase of nine Representatives.

Missouri, as already noted, is the chief loser, dropping three.

The cities gain at the expense of rural regions, and this is interpreted by many observers as a loss for farm issues as well as a substantial increase in wet strength. Wets also will gain in the big political conventions.

On paper, normal Republican territory will gain votes and Democratic areas will lose in the Electoral College of 1932.

New England drops three House seats, while the South as a whole yields two.

"The West, center of the most violent part of the recent political upheaval," writes Ashmun Brown, Washington correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, "records a net loss of seven seats."

"Control of Congress in 1932 may be decided by the results of the reapportionment," says the Washington *Post*, "and the next President may also owe his election to the shifting of votes in the Electoral College."

"More immediate interest attaches to the effect of the reapportionment upon the Electoral College," explains Carlisle Bargeron, of the Washington *Post*, "as each State is represented there by a vote equivalent to its members of the House and its two Senators."

"UNDER the reapportionment law"—to quote Mr. Brown again—"the President will submit the Census Bureau report to Congress early in the session"—"If Congress does not change the distribution before its adjournment, March 4, the figures made public to-day will stand.

"The legislatures of the thirty-two States wherein changes are made then will be under the necessity of altering the boundaries of Congressional districts to conform to the new requirements. If, before the election of 1932, any one of these States does not realine its districts, the total delegation in that year must be elected at large for the whole State."

In the past, to save losses to some States, the situation has been met, we read, by increasing the number of members of the House. For instance, after the 1910 census, the total was jumped from 391 to the present 435.

But now the capacity of the House chamber has been

This table, issued at the White House, shows how thirty-two States gain or lose under the reapportionment plan:

	Present House	*Reapportioned House*	*Gains.*	*Losses*
Alabama	10	9	..	1
Arizona	1	1	..	..
Arkansas	7	7	..	..
California	11	20	9	..
Colorado	4	4	..	..
Connecticut	5	6	1	..
Delaware	1	1	..	..
Florida	4	5	1	..
Georgia	12	10	..	2
Idaho	2	2	..	..
Illinois	27	27	..	..
Indiana	13	12	..	1
Iowa	11	9	..	2
Kansas	8	7	..	1
Kentucky	11	9	..	2
Louisiana	8	8	..	..
Maine	4	3	..	1
Maryland	6	6	..	..
Massachusetts	16	15	..	1
Michigan	13	17	4	..
Minnesota	10	9	..	1
Mississippi	8	7	..	1
Missouri	16	13	..	3
Montana	2	2	..	..
Nebraska	6	5	..	1
Nevada	1	1	..	..
New Hampshire	2	2	..	..
New Jersey	12	14	2	..
New Mexico	1	1	..	..
New York	43	45	2	..
North Carolina	10	11	1	..
North Dakota	3	2	..	1
Ohio	22	24	2	..
Oklahoma	8	9	1	..
Oregon	3	3	..	..
Pennsylvania	36	34	..	2
Rhode Island	3	2	..	1
South Carolina	7	6	..	1
South Dakota	3	2	..	1
Tennessee	10	9	..	1
Texas	18	21	3	..
Utah	2	2	..	..
Vermont	2	1	..	1
Virginia	10	9	..	1
Washington	5	6	1	..
West Virginia	6	6	..	..
Wisconsin	11	10	..	1
Wyoming	1	1	..	..
United States	435	435	27	27

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reached. Facing this situation, Congress, as already noted, finally agreed to leave it to the Department of Commerce to determine each State's representation on the basis of the 1930 census.

The results, however, seem to be sending chills up and down political spines. A short time before Congress reconvened the other day, it became clear that an attempt would be made to upset the reapportionment law.

Sharp criticism of the law, says a New York *Herald Tribune* news dispatch, came from Representative Rankin, of Mississippi, a State which loses one member. He said:

"The most outstanding evil in this scheme lies in the fact that there are included in this census more than 7,500,000 aliens who are not American citizens, who have never attempted to become American citizens, and many of whom are here in flagrant violation of our immigration laws. Yet representation is being taken away from our American citizens in old settled States."

Still a Leg to Stand On
—Shoemaker in the Chicago "Daily News."

But a counter-attack is promised:

"Representative Tinkham, Republican, of Massachusetts, made it clear that any effort to reopen the reapportionment plan would be welcomed by him as an opportunity to renew his effort to have the representation of Southern States reduced in proportion to the disfranchisement of Negroes there."

TURNING again to the situation which the new law, if permitted to stand, will create, we find Mr. Bargeron, already quoted, pointing out that—

"On paper, the Republicans gain twenty-one votes in the Electoral College, while the Democrats gain five, which is to say they gain that number of votes in the States they normally carry in a Presidential campaign."

As for the wet-and-dry phases, Paul Hodges, correspondent of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, sums up the views of several Washington political observers thus:

"Striking new gains to the wet forces in the House, the dry majority of which was not even seriously threatened by wet gains in the November election, will result from the shifting of House seats without obliging the wets to turn a hand or spend a penny. The total gains go chiefly to 'wet city' States and the losses to 'dry rural' States."

The New Fight to Stabilize Wheat

"THE FIRST MAN EVER HANDED a blanket order to buy all the wheat he wanted to without spending a nickel from his own pocket."

He is George Milnor, head of the Farm Board's stabilization corporation.

To him went the honor of leading the Board's fight when it plunged into the grain pits the third week in November, and fought with millions of dollars to prevent a disastrous slump in wheat.

That it succeeded—at least temporarily—is generally admitted, for American prices stayed up while those of foreign markets went tobogganing.

But what will the ultimate outcome be? That is the demand raised by critics of the Farm Board, who are loud in their denunciation of this "major madness" and "market meddling."

Mr. Milnor himself seems satisfied. Of this wheat-battle generalissimo, Paul Potter, writing in the Chicago *Tribune*, says:

"Tho his face appeared tired and drawn, his eyes shone with an inward satisfaction as he sat in his Chicago office and told of the fight that stemmed an onslaught of nearly 50,000,000 bushels of wheat poured into Chicago markets in four days."

The crash that occurred in every other grain-exporting country was brought about, Mr. Milnor explained, by unsatisfactory world economic conditions, made more serious by a tremendous surplus of wheat being offered importing countries, chiefly by Russia.

"If the Farm Board never did another thing," said Mr. Milnor, "it will have justified itself in the past week's work."

But he warned our farmers that "to guarantee stabilization of prices if production is kept up on the present overproduction scale is unthinkable, and will not be done." How Mr. Milnor's campaign kept the American market strong is shown by one of Owen L. Scott's Consolidated Press dispatches from Chicago. While the December wheat price at Winnipeg was falling to 58 cents, "at Chicago, the December future was being pegged with strange precision at 73 cents." Mr. Scott reminds us that—

"Previous attempts by the government agencies to fix prices failed. The stabilization corporation bought heavily last fall and during the spring in an attempt to bolster the market. Originally it had tried to maintain a level of $1.19 at Chicago, but wheat gradually worked down to around 80 cents."

JUST how much wheat the Farm Board bought in its recent activities is not announced. As for its total holdings, Chairman Alexander Legge admitted to correspondents that 70,000,000 bushels would be a conservative estimate, and it was rumored in Washington that its stocks were nearer 100,000,000. Altho the total visible supply of the country was estimated at 198,000,000 bushels, both Mr. Legge and Mr. Milnor denied that the Board was attempting a corner.

In the face of vigorous criticism, Mr. Legge declared:

"We will have to keep buying as long as the world price is out of line. . . . There is no limit whatever as to price or quantity."

Chicago wheat traders endorsed the Board's action, even tho they suffered losses by it, says a dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, because "the Government has done the same thing in the wheat market that the New York banks did during the stock panic in Wall Street."

The United States Senate Agriculture Committee also announced agreement with the Board's stabilization program.

But the critics of the Board are legion, and they hit hard.

The Washington *Post*, for one, says that this "entry into the commodity markets as a purchaser is almost sure to end in loss," and to *The Wall Street Journal* the Board "is floundering in quicksand."

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The Drys' Dander Up

THE "DRYS ARE SITTING UP and taking notice." "Prohibition is already as well enforced as the Ten Commandments."

"All the Morrowites and all the Raskobites in both the Republican and Democratic parties can not prevail against Prohibition."

"The courts for commercial violators, education for non-commerical violators."

"We [the W. C. T. U.] will oppose any and all political parties adopting a repeal or modification plank."

"There is no question that there will be a wide-open split in the whole political field in 1932 if both major parties become moist or wet."

Thus our press finds dry leaders forecasting a "titanic" wet and dry war, precipitated by wet victories in the recent election. Washington political correspondents report conferences of dry leaders planning cooperative campaigns, emphasize the organization of business men in behalf of the Eighteenth Amendment, and characterize the line-up as reorganization on a "war-chest" basis to meet the organized wet forces of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition, the Women's Association for National Prohibition Reform, the Crusaders, National Labor Legislative Committee for Amendment of the Volstead Law, etc.

F. Scott McBride, National Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, announces that there are "more than thirty" dry associations enlisted for the fight to retain the Eighteenth Amendment, and enforce the Volstead Law by strengthening its provisions if necessary. He gives out a list of twenty-five important business men and industrial leaders who will support the League's extensive educational campaign to "put the merits of Prohibition before the people." He hopes to double the League's budget of $1,500,000 a year. In New York City, last month, was held one of the first of a series of 1,000 promotional dinners or mass meetings, scheduled for all parts of the country.

Among the leading allied Prohibition associations are the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, the Flying Squadron, the National Association of Business Men (Chicago), the Methodist Board of Temperance and Morals, the Southern Methodist, the Presbyterian and the Baptist Boards, besides the National Prohibition party.

The W. C. T. U., in national convention at Houston, Texas, last month, cheering a delegate's cry of "Let North and South join hands" (which they did), declared by resolution:

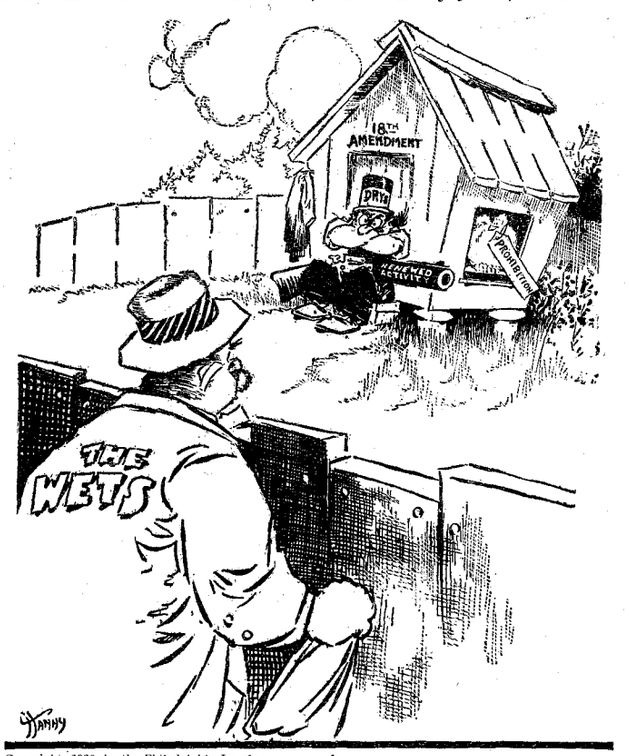
"We reaffirm our position taken in the last Presidential campaign in favor of dry planks in party platforms. We will oppose any and all political parties adopting a repeal or modification plank. We declare our determination to support candidates, who, by personal example, public acts, and public utterances, show themselves the undoubted friends of Prohibition."

ADDRESSING that convention, Senator Sheppard, "father" of the Volstead Law, struck at the "Morrowites and Raskobites," as quoted at the beginning of this article, and insisted that "if the Volstead Law needs anything, it needs to be made stronger, to get the purchaser."

Meantime Washington correspondents exploit the omens of wet-and-dry battle from day to day. They report dry objectives as realinement of active forces, organization of 25,000 business men, propaganda budget of at least $5,000,000 this year, and on the wet side recent increase of 100,000 members of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, proposed rallies in cities on the question of repeal, and replenishment of the wet war-chest by $10,000,000, said to have been pledged by a group of wealthy men. They also report signs of a fight for leadership among the dry organizations.

Mark Sullivan's syndicated review of the first of the series of conferences between dry leaders, relates the general conclusion that "future leadership should be shared by men of large affairs from other walks of life" rather than the churches or professional dry officialdom. Further:

"Practically everybody in the recent conference was confident that the wets can not now, nor for many years, command



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Aroused

—Hanny in the Philadelphia "Inquirer."

the support of the thirty-six States which are indispensable to repeal the Prohibition Amendment. The less belligerent among those present, however, urged that the drys can not afford to rely upon the mere veto power of thirteen States, and that public sentiment would be unsympathetic to their falling back to that stand.

"The drys in the Senate next month will call upon wet leaders such as newly elected Senator Morrow, of New Jersey, to make a concrete and detailed statement of exactly what form of liquor control they propose to substitute in place of the present status. A guiding principle of the drys will be to have the public enabled to make detailed comparison between the present status and the proposed ones. The drys say they do not wish the public to make its choice between the present status with all its evils and on the other hand some abstract dream of another kind of control."

FIERY combat in the news columns does not appear to set editorial papers in a rage yet. The Providence *News-Tribune*, however, insists that—

"There is one duty alike before the wet and the dry organizations. It is the duty of insisting that nobody shall be allowed to dodge the wet-and-dry issue in 1932, that every candidate be put openly on record so that wets may not be fooled into supporting drys or drys into supporting wets."

Other papers like the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and the New York *Telegram* see a "Dry Crisis," and direct their readers' attention to the American Bar Association's "calm" referendum vote of 13,779 to 6,340 in favor of Prohibition repeal.

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE way to save money now is to spend it.—*American Lumberman* (*Chicago*).

THE concert of the Powers still seems a long way from Sweet Adeline.—*Muskogee Phoenix.*

THE impression grows in Central Europe that this is a "peace to end peace."—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

ROAST duck is said to be good for rheumatism. It sounds like a quack remedy.—*Passing Show* (*London*).

AN air-liner landed at Croydon recently, with a cargo of watches. Yet another proof that time flies.—*Passing Show.*

WHEN interviewed on the general situation, the shorn lamb was of the opinion that the wind must have lost its temper.—*Boston Herald.*

IF the number of hold-ups and robberies continues to increase, modern-home architecture may return to the castle, moat, and drawbridge style.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

THE new brake that can stop a seventy-miles-an-hour car in twenty feet is almost as good as a telephone pole.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

A SUCCESSFUL man is one who gathers a fortune he doesn't need to leave to people who don't deserve it.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

AND if the farmers ever get back on their feet, we'll bet they'll think twice before they ask the Government for relief again.—*Judge.*

How unfortunate that the only people who know how to run the world become authors instead of statesmen.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

"THE sheer pleasure of living," somebody writes, "has decreased appallingly." So that's why stop-signs are ignored? — *South Bend Tribune.*

"AMERICA has adopted Prohibition," asserts a dry. Just so, and in some ways treats it very much like some folks treat an adopted child.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

ARE not Uncle Sam's efforts to stabilize the wheat gamble likely to lead some one to ask why the old gentleman did not step in a year ago and stabilize the stock gamble?—*Detroit Free Press.*

WE quit trying to understand the fine points of economics as soon as we found out that having too much gold would bring on hard times.—*Judge.*

A NEW YORK doctor predicts a revolt against high medical fees. But the people should be educated to contract less expensive diseases.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

WHEN he was about to have a tooth extracted, a patient suddenly attacked the dentist. As the dentist won, however, it ended in a draw.—*The Humorist* (*London*).

A SOUTHERN professor has decided to leave his brain to his alma mater, possibly figuring that a good spare would do the undergraduate body no harm.—*Boston Herald.*

THE President is reported to be alarmed at the movement for a special session. He wants to put off the proffered cooperation of us Democrats as long as possible.—*Dallas News.*

A MECHANICAL robot at an exhibition suddenly "seemed to go mad, and acted most erratically," writes a correspondent. Possibly a screw loose somewhere.—*London Opinion.*

GEOGRAPHERS declare that New Guinea is really the paradise of the spoiled child. Some envious persons are always trying to take credit away from the United States.—*Washington Star.*

IT might not be a bad idea to try busyness as a tonic for business.—*Nashville Banner.*

LOVE is valued highest during the days of courting and the days in court.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

THE trouble with a burning issue is that it produces so much more heat than light.—*San Diego Union.*

THERE'S a job in Hollywood awaiting the man who conceived the latest "anti-Soviet plot."—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

AND the next war we get mixed up in we should be sure to fix it up so we'll do the borrowing, and not the lending.—*Judge.*

A FAMOUS golfer has been presented with a completely furnished home. But what does a golfer want with a home?—*London Opinion.*

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY professor says trial marriages are here to stay. Well, we must have some form of permanence in matrimony.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

THERE seems to be a long-time fuse attached to the dynamite in the Hoover Law Enforcement Commission report.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

FORTUNATELY Al Capone is feeding the unemployed rather than giving them jobs.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

AN apple a day may keep the doctor away, but he will probably hang around until it is made into hard cider.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

JACKSONVILLE poet is doing well. He sent a New York magazine three poems, and they sent him back five.—*Florida Times-Union.*

A MICHIGAN tree-sitter who perched for 100 days got $5 for it. What the tree-sitters need is a union. — *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

As we understand the current economic doctrine, folks shouldn't wait like shorn lambs to have the wind tempered to them. They ought to go out and blow themselves.—*Boston Herald.*

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Join the Movement and Knock Out the Un—

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

IF New York is going to start a finish-fight upon its gangsters, it might begin by taking the machine-guns away from them.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

"PROHIBITION has put romance into American drinking," says a Paris business man. Uh-huh, along with a lot of other dangerous ingredients.—*Judge.*

LADIES' shoes are to be more pointed. Husbands will probably continue to make tactless remarks at dinner parties, but their shins will find them out.—*London Opinion.*

THE jobless of New York who are selling apples for sustenance apparently are demonstrating that at times applejack may be something other than a drink.—*Jackson News.*

WASHINGTON statistics show that deaths from alcohol are decreasing. Does this mean that Prohibition is growing in favor or that bootleg liquor is improving in quality?—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

SUBWAYS for pedestrians are becoming popular, according to a report by the Department of Commerce. Hidden forces seem to be at work, in one way or another, to place the pedestrian under ground.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE Emperor of Abyssinia presented President Hoover's delegates to his coronation gifts of hippopotamus hide. Possibly somebody told him that it would come in handy for them, if they were to remain in public life over here.—*Boston Herald.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

The Fiercer Fight for Treaty Revision

THE SHARPER GERMAN DEMANDS for revision of the Treaty of Versailles, we read, the firmer is the French stand against it. And the fight grows fiercer as revealed in press discussions and in Parliamentary debates about revision.

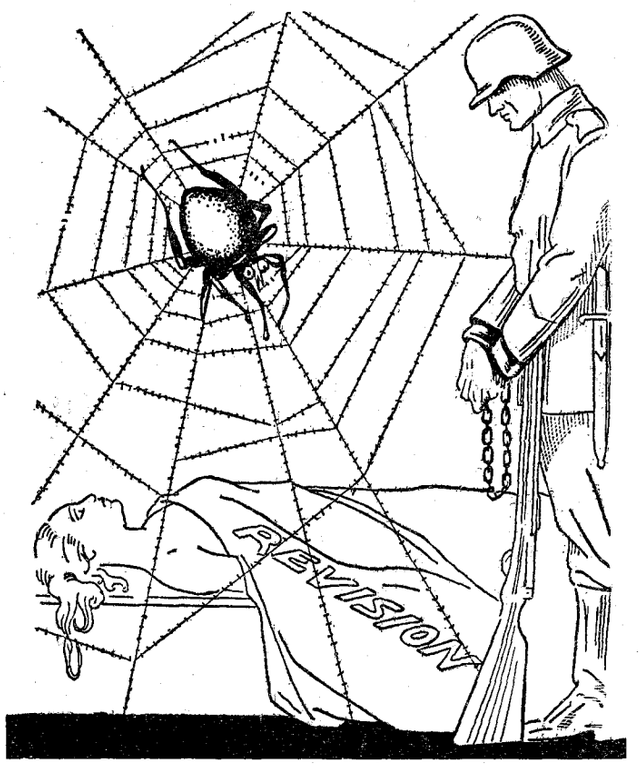
The Treaty of Versailles is the one most spoken of, but there are other treaties, we are reminded, involved in the European settlement at the end of the Great War, and there will be voices heard about them in no uncertain tones.

Germany, as her revisionists clamor without ceasing, considers the Treaty of Versailles an unjust instrument in every particular, fashioned at a moment when the Germans were unable to do anything but yield to the Allied "exactions."

On the other hand, we find that certain sections of German opinion, while condemning the treaty, see in any great alteration of it the peril of the German Republic at the hands of the Nationalists or German Fascists and the Communists of Soviet inclination.

European partizans of revision, as the press shows, consider the Polish Corridor and the Hungarian frontiers as two chief evils of the post-war treaties that cry out for redress.

The famous Corridor is a strip of Polish territory that cuts Germany in two, and its abolition, it is claimed, would remove a big cause of strife between Poland and Germany. But Poland's construction of a new port, Gdynia, we are told, has strengthened Polish opposition against surrender of the outlet to the Baltic, the very existence of which is said to be an open sore in Germany in practically all parties.



A German Forecast

Some day this Sleeping Beauty will awaken from the spell of the Versailles Treaty.
—Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

The Magyars of Hungary, say some observers, will never have their prewar boundaries reestablished, altho, at the same time, it is noted that among the Little Entente countries there is a feeling of the advisability of conciliating Hungarian opinion to an extent.

Meanwhile, as a contributor to the London *Saturday Review* points out, Great Britain is not going to give up the ex-German colonies, or France cede Alsace-Lorraine, or Italy surrender the Alto Adige. But this writer thinks that in Central and Eastern Europe something can be done to heal existing sores. We read then:

"The advocates of a modification of the existing settlement base their case upon the contention that the various treaties have produced several situations of which the continuance is fraught with danger to the peace of the world.

"They also maintain that this threat can be averted by two or three minor frontier rectifications within the existing framework of the peace treaties, and that there is no need whatever to go beyond a few matters of detail.

"So far as Germany is concerned, they take the view that a concession here and there would strengthen the moderates in that country against the extremists, and stop the ears of the German people to the appeals of those who urge the adoption of desperate remedies.

"This opinion is widely held in Italy, and there is reason to suppose that it is supported by Signor Mussolini himself, while even in France it has recently found a champion in the person of the redoubtable Gustave Hervé.

"These arguments are all controverted by the partizans of the maintenance of the existing settlement. Their contention, which is undoubtedly that of the great body of French and Polish opinion, is that the whole course of modern history goes to show that if Germany be given an inch she will demand an ell, and it must be admitted that there is only too much evidence in support of this standpoint.

"In the present instance it is further contended that it is quite impossible to limit any amendments to mere matters of detail, for the moment the ex-Allies give any indication of a disposition to consider revision, everything will be in the melting-pot once more, and claims to the old German colonies, to the Alto Adige, and even to Alsace-Lorraine will be put forward, coupled with the demand for a moratorium in respect of the payments under the Young plan.

"In short, any decision to modify the peace settlement would be the signal to unloose all the forces that menace the stability of Europe, and a definite encouragement to the extremists in every country."

So far as the Polish Corridor is concerned, we are informed, partizans of revision contend that its abolition, with certain safeguards of an economic nature in its place, would in no way weaken Poland, while the removal of the chief cause of contention between Poland and Germany would be a distinct advantage. But—

"The Polish Government does not share this view, and it has recently, we understand, instructed its representatives abroad not even to discuss the subject.

"Indeed, we are inclined to doubt if, at any rate for the present, Warsaw would listen even to the advice of Paris in this matter, were France to become converted to the idea of making concessions.

"Furthermore, there can be no disguising the fact that the construction of a new port, Gdynia, has strengthened Polish determination not to give up the outlet to the Baltic, tho it is equally certain that the existence of the Corridor is the source of increasing annoyance in Germany, and that far beyond the ranks of the National Socialist and Nationalist parties."

The problem of the Hungarian frontiers, it is then pointed out, is equally difficult. Altho the Magyars "will never have their prewar boundaries" restored to them, *The Saturday Review* thinks that the Little Entente "may prove less adamant in the future than in the past," and there is reason to believe that the Roumanian Government is now alive to the wisdom of conciliating Hungarian opinion. It is then suggested that:

"One step could, however, surely be taken, and at once, and

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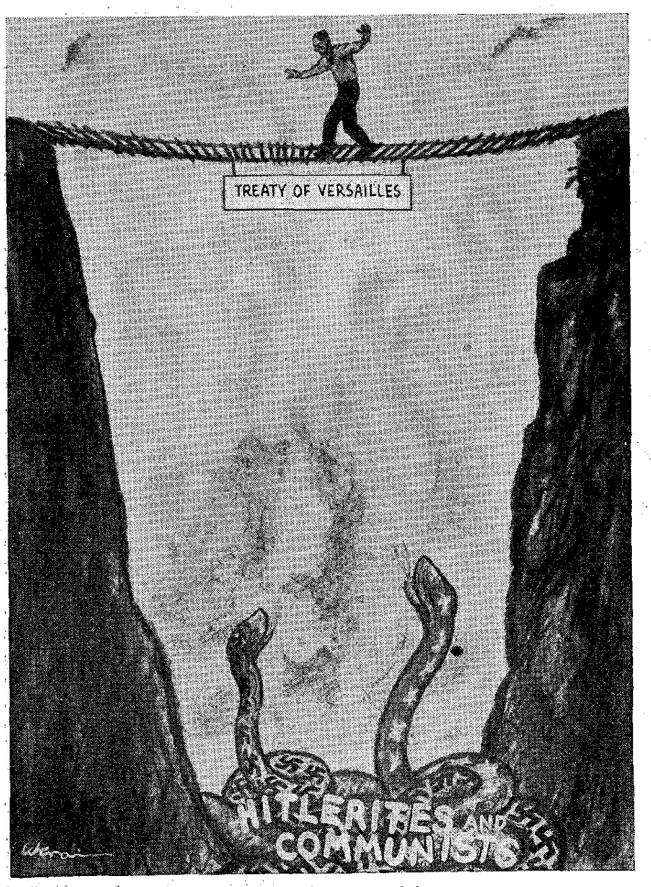
that is the removal of the ban upon the Hapsburgs. Whether the Archduke Otto will make a good monarch, time alone can show, but if the Magyars wish him to reign over them, it is impossible to find any arguments of principle or expediency why he should not return to Budapest.

"This would not imply any infraction of the peace treaties, for the embargo upon the Hapsburgs was of later date, and was the result of circumstances that no longer obtain.

"Such is the situation as we see it at the present time. There can be no question but that there is danger involved in adopting



A Liberal German View

"The Versailles Bridge is not a pleasant path—but we are lost if we jump off."

—Der Wahre Jakob (Berlin).

the standpoint either of Paris or of Rome, but we are inclined to think that those who urge a modification of the existing order, within limits, are taking the wiser and longer view.

"If Great Britain, France, and Italy could decide upon a line of action, there would be little fear of our late enemies adopting an attitude that would prejudice their case. The first moves, in effect, must be made in Rome, Paris, and London."

Now for a French view of the problem. In a stirring speech in the French Chamber of Deputies, Foreign Minister Briand determined the immediate future of French foreign policy, it seems, and his own political fate for some time to come. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* in reporting Mr. Briand's speech, quotes him in part:

"The Versailles Treaty was made in very difficult conditions. They could not prevent countries which it affected from using its provisions.

"In spite of irritating discussions, the League of Nations had enabled nations to maintain touch and to make agreements. That was no small thing. It had kept the peace for ten years.

"To tear up treaties would lead to social as well as international chaos. It would produce a social catastrophe, welcome, perhaps, to the Communists, but to no one else."

Because a speech by Premier Tardieu in the Chamber of Deputies was made after midnight, and because of the fact that the official statement printed in the Chamber records was much deleted, it is doubtful if the most important statement on France's policy Mr. Tardieu has made during his two premierships received the attention in America that it deserved. So writes Leland Stowe in a Paris cable to the New York *Herald Tribune*, and he quotes Mr. Tardieu as having said in part:

"To demand revision of the treaties is an absurdity and a puerility. If to-morrow revision of the peace treaties were made the object of an international conference, within a few months there would be a war, and afterward revolution.

"I must say to Germany, to place her signature in jeopardy every week is a bad system.

"I tell her this with all the respect I have for Germany's genius, because in a democracy it must be possible to speak freely from one people to another."

A bitter German opponent to the Versailles Treaty, the Berlin *Boersen Zeitung*, says:

"Europe now becomes more and more aware that the French policy has succeeded in adding the power of French gold to military power.

"Thanks to Versailles and the Young plan, and in spite of tremendous expenditures for armaments, France has been able to accumulate enough gold to play the rôle of banker of Europe, and the development in this direction progresses rapidly."

Chinese Charges Against Russia

A DEEP, TRICKY GAME is being played by Moscow with China, say some Chinese editors, and China should be constantly on her guard.

What Moscow is aiming to do, they say, is to harry and worry the Nanking Government until it gives in to Russia in the Chinese Eastern-Railway dispute, now being thrashed out at the Chino-Soviet conference at Moscow.

But how can a sincere and honest settlement be reached, asks *The China Truth* (Canton), when the Bolsheviks are clearly trying to stab China in the back?

According to this weekly, the Soviet representative at the Conference, Mr. Karahkan, did his very best to postpone the negotiations for months in the hope that the Northern rebels might win out in the war and accept any terms the Soviets would propose.

But, we are told, to Karahkan's disappointment, the Northern coalition is "hopelessly defeated by the government forces, and he will have to face a Chinese delegation with a determination not to compromise or to be browbeaten."

It is charged then, by this Canton weekly, that the Reds in China, financed by Moscow, are bringing ruin to the country:

"According to an official report from Nanking, nearly 3,000 miles of telegraph wires have been destroyed in recent months by Communist-bandits in the provinces of Kiangsu, Hunan, Fukien, Anhui, and Hupeh.

"While successful efforts have been made to repair over 6,000 miles of damaged wires, the remaining lines affected can not at present be repaired owing to the presence of guerrilla bands in the different localities. It is estimated that the replacement costs necessary to restore telegraphic communications to normal conditions in those provinces will exceed a million dollars.

"Not satisfied to create troubles for the people, the Reds want to damage the prestige of the Chinese Government by the murder of foreign missionaries. Only a short while ago two British lady missionaries were murdered by bloodthirsty Communist fiends, and now they carried off Bert H. Nelson of the American Lutheran United Mission in Kwanshan, South Honan. A ransom of $300,000 is demanded as the price of freedom.

"The object of the Communists is not so much to demand a big sum or to kill the captive as to cause international complications for the central authorities.

"Fortunately, a campaign is on foot to suppress the Communist-bandits, since the end of the civil war will make it possible to send a big Army to clean up these human fiends."

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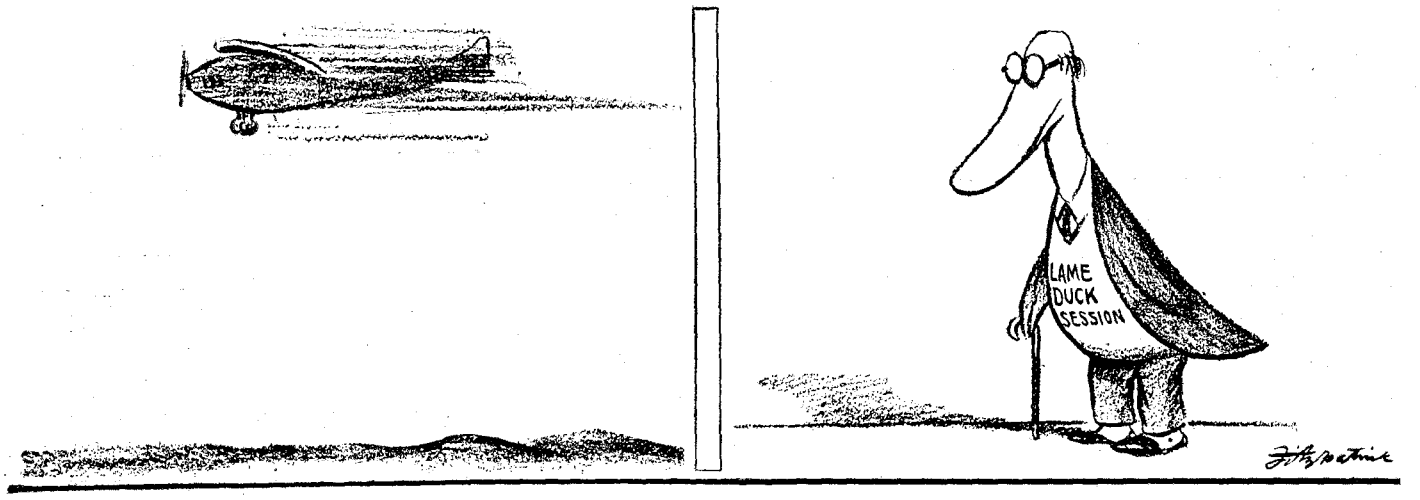

To-day we can travel 200 miles an hour, but—

We keep this dodo because Congressmen rode on horseback 150 years ago.

The Then and Now of a Lame-Duck Congress

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

A Canadian Pop at Our Lame-Duck Congress

NOT TO BE OFFENSIVE, but merely to tell Americans where they stand under a very old-fashioned Constitution, some Canadian editors are having a little fun in pointing out the deficiencies inherent in our lame-duck Congress.

Altho the elections this year decided for what the Vancouver *Sun* calls "a closed season on a high tariff and an open season against Prohibition," the important fact in the judgment of other Canadian newspapers will be that the new Congress does not come into actual being until December, 1931.

That's more than a year from now, notes the Kingston *Whig-Standard*, which claims that no better proof could be found of the inelasticity of the American Constitution and the American system of government as contrasted with the Canadian Constitution and the Canadian governmental system. Last September Canada held its elections, and this journal goes on to say:

"Within less than a month from the time the Dominion election was held, the new Parliament was in session and a relatively few days later a tariff measure had been passed and put into force—and this without any filibustering or obstructive tactics, or without any dislocation or disturbance of business.

"At the same time a huge emergency employment fund was voted for proportionate distribution among the various Provinces and municipalities of the country; and this also began its fruitful and useful work scarcely ere the ink was dry on the enactment paper.

"On Tuesday last, a new Senate and a new House of Representatives were elected in the United States, wholly changing the complexion of the two bodies, and apparently giving the Democrats control where before the Republicans were in the ascendency.

"And yet in the face of this election and overthrow, the country finds itself, as usual, confronted with this anomalous condition of affairs, first, that the new Congress will not meet until December, 1931—over a year from now—and, second, that the old Congress, made up of many 'lame ducks'—defeated in the recent election—will not only hold over till then, but will actually meet in December for the so-called 'Short Session' and proceed as tho they were still representative of popular opinion when, in fact, many of them have been repudiated at the polls!"

IT is apparent, therefore, to *The Whig-Standard* that on the one hand in Canada there is responsive as well as responsible government, functioning immediately according to the exprest will of the people while, on the other hand, in the United States, there is an elective body that does not come into being until a full year or more after its selection.

"Preparedness" a Cause of Europe's Hard Times

THE BURDEN OF PREPARATION for the "next war" is beggaring Europe.

This is the contention of some British editors who do not worry so much about peace talk as they do about the constant campaign of preparedness.

Even a small reduction of armaments in Europe, writes Prof. C. Delisle Burns, in *The Clarion* (London), would increase trade, and a reduction of British armaments would induce other nations to follow, as well as increase the British home market for other goods. He goes on to say:

"The real issue, however, is whether governments will act together for the economic recovery of trade.

"The futile debates at the recent Assembly of the League of Nations indicate that they will not. Indeed, the Geneva speeches have been more obviously ridiculous this year than ever before.

"Every one has been able to point out what the other fellow should do; but the real trouble is not at Geneva—it is in London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome. The peoples of Europe are not willing to seek assistance from their neighbors, at the cost of assisting them; they can think of their own advantages only as a disadvantage to others.

"Their economic policies are dominated by their preparations for future war; and altho they do not desire war, they desire only the sort of things which can not be had without war.

"Until that mood changes, and governments cooperate for the extension of markets, the unemployment in Great Britain and Germany will grow; and the next great war will become daily more probable."

THE charge that all governments are preparing for another war against their neighbors is made by this contributor to *The Clarion*, who points out that the help they need for solving their economic problems can come only from one another.

The British, he reports, are spending good money on airplanes to "defend" themselves against France, and on cruisers to "defend" their interests against the United States' pursuit of American interests. He proceeds:

"But what we need is a larger market for our goods in France and the United States. Some economists say that we can not have that larger market without lowering wages. Costs of production are too high. And then the business men, who teach those economists their economics, chime in and say that taxation adds to the cost of production.

"So we are told to cut wage-rates and also social services—in order to do what? To sell our goods abroad? Or to defend ourselves from those who would buy them? There is a way of cutting costs and reducing taxation—that is, saving on armaments."

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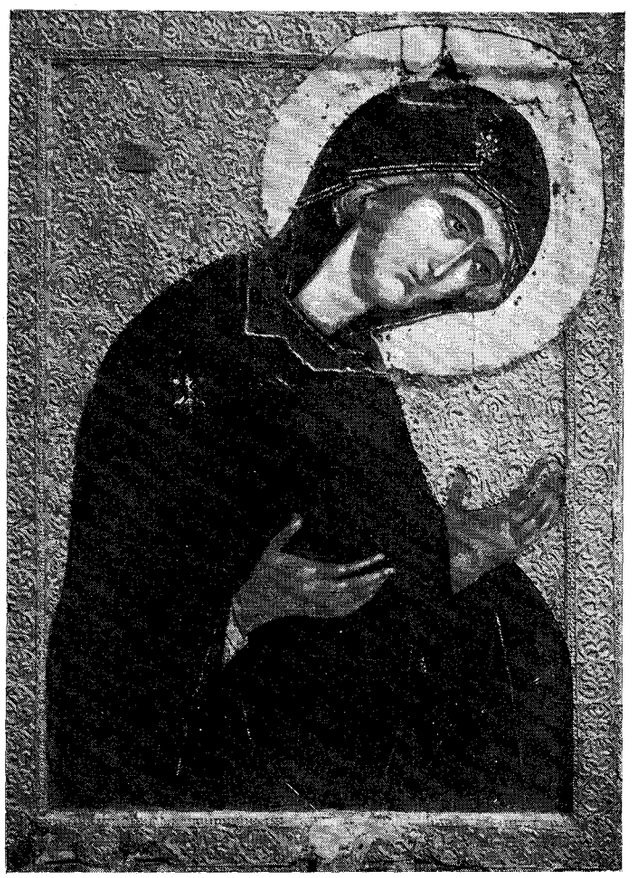
Atheist Russia Lends the World Her Sacred Icons

RUSSIA IS NOT ALWAYS AS BAD as she is painted. Not long since the world was scandalized at the pictured representation of frenzied peasants making bonfires of icons, stript from churches henceforth to be devoted to secular purposes.

That little of artistic value perished in these fires is to be presumed from the care given to fine examples of this religious art now gathered into museums.

One hundred of these panel paintings have been loaned by the Soviet Government for exhibition in Berlin, Munich, Vienna, and London. Now they have begun their American itinerary, and are being shown at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.



Photographs from Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

A Fifteenth-Century Russian Madonna

Called the "Deesis Type," from the Sacristy Troitse-Sergieva Lavra.

Mr. Albert Franz Cochrane, writing in the Boston *Transcript*, acknowledges the great favor done the Western world in thus affording an opportunity to study an art that may be regarded as a connecting link between the East and the West. He also sees an underlying purpose in the gesture, which he welcomes in a somewhat ironic spirit:

"To the Western world the Great Bear now turns and sweetly sings of his interest in art and culture, and in proof of his sincerity lends to us the choicest of his spoils.

"It is not without significance that A. M. Skvortzov, director of Ancient Russian Art of the State Tretyokov gallery at Moscow, points to the growth of museum collections in Russia.

"'The October Revolution,' he says, 'brought in its train a veritable revolution in the sphere of study of ancient art. Only then did it become possible to study these monuments to religion, which were previously inaccessible to the lay investigator. . . . Systematic expeditions to the provinces are doing their utmost to salvage the icons still to be found in danger of rotting in the cellars and rafters of provincial churches.'

"In justice to Soviet consistency, it must be acknowledged that the icons of the exhibition were permitted to leave Russia only after persistent importuning by European and American experts who had viewed the growing collections in the Soviet museums.

"The work of restoration of the ancient panels was initiated before the World War, and was resumed with vigor by the Bolshevik officials at the downfall of the Czar and the Church.

"But how is it possible for our museums to accept as a good-will offering an exhibition lent by an unrecognized government of confiscated Christian objects, whose fundamental religious use has been denied?

"The Soviet has not recalled its world-wide campaign aimed at economic and religious overthrow. The hands across the sea clasp in ironic friendship when scholarship, desiring to expand its field of knowledge, overlooks the source from which it drinks."

MR. COCHRANE notes "a bright side of the icon question," presented by friends of the old government, and more especially friends of the old Church:

"It is based on the axiom which teaches that 'to the victor belongs the spoils.' The revolutionists triumphed over the Czar régime, and the Communists over the Church and the short-lived endeavor to establish a democracy.

"The icons were part of the booty.

"Their internal disposition was a matter of interest only to those who for the moment held in the mailed fist of military power the reins of despotic government.

"So much must be acknowledged, altho the outside world may rightly reserve its commendation or participation in the proceedings such as are inescapably implied when foreign museums accept for exhibition part of the spoils of social, political, and religious warfare.

"But 'to the victor, the spoils,' and White Russians freely express their gratitude that any reminders of the old religion and culture are still extant. They view the exhibition of the icons as potent anti-Bolshevik propaganda, for the paintings, without exception, are moving works of simple devotion, representing the Orthodox Church at its best.

"There is much justification in the wonderment that the Communists, launched on a program of world atheism, spared any religious symbolism, regardless of its secondary value as an object of art."

COPIES as well as originals are included in the exhibition. Some icons were too precious to risk exportation. The selection covers practically the religious art of Russia from the twelfth to the nineteenth centuries. Mr. Cochrane writes:

"The slow changes of styles in icon painting from the pre-Mongolian to the National, to the period of extreme mannerism and refinement, the era of Western influence, to its final decadence from the seventeenth to the early nineteenth centuries, may be followed in the museum's exhibition. The uninitiated visitor, however, is more apt to be imprest by the unity and closely knit sequence of the panels. Instead of readily observing the niceties which mark epochs and separate schools, he will be inclined to marvel at the obvious kinship of paintings that are dated centuries apart.

"He will find himself pleasingly surprized at the freshness and vitality of color and bold design, and will find himself greatly interested in examining the works that the catalog labels as copies, for in the Central Restoration Workshops the art of imitation has reached perfection.

"It is almost impossible to distinguish, without the aid of a glass, the originals from the copies. Copies are made where the danger of transportation is deemed too great to permit shipment of particularly valuable or historical paintings. It has been well said that the copies produced at the Soviet workshops are of such superior quality that they could be considered to have

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preserved in themselves all that is contained in the older panels which they simulate.

"Not least important, artistically speaking, in the Soviet restoration is the removal of later superimposed metal repoussé which hid beneath a baroque exterior many a painting of more than passing significance. Restoration has consisted of this removal and cleaning only no attempt having been made at repainting.

"Because of the remarkable work of preservation and reparation which the present government of Russia has assumed in regard to its heritage of icon art, it is reasonable to prophesy that when the perspective of years has robbed the antireligious and confiscatory action of the Soviet régime of its unfortunate contemporary significance, the world of art and culture will be thankful for the work that it has accomplished."

Mr. Cochrane adds:

"To the student of art history these advantages for study are alluring prospects for delving into the past.

"But even the scholar whose interests farthest remove him from the actualities of the present must sense in the collection of these works an element of transcendent contemporary significance."

British View of Sinclair Lewis's Prize

"HE WELL DESERVES IT," comments the Manchester *Guardian* on Sinclair Lewis's good fortune. Neither England nor France quite fathomed the humor of one statement in Mr. Lewis's acceptance remarks.

"He announces he will use the proceeds of the prize to support 'a well-known young American author and his family' in a manner that will enable him to continue writing."

A French paper congratulates Mr. Lewis on his generosity, while the Reuter dispatch innocently adds:

"There is at present no indication as to the identity of the young author whom Mr. Lewis has in mind."

The Guardian seems to commend the choice because it sees Lewis not simply an American assayer of Main Street, but a photographer of any country where mediocrity is becoming insurgent.

"At a time like this, when so many novels are published and so many are good, his work stands out as distinctive, as more than just good.

"As a writer his great achievement is the nailing down in fiction of a certain kind of mediocrity. One is aware of this mediocrity—not in any particular class, not in high places rather than low places, but everywhere, like a quiet, gray fog.

"Mr. Sinclair Lewis has enshrined it in his books. And if he locates it in provincial America, it is not specifically American, but is to be found wherever typewriters tap and wages are high and education is free and cinemas flourish and government is of the people by the people for the people and lifts jog merrily up and down.

"Mr. Sinclair Lewis, in fact, has brought the middle classes up to date.

"This needs doing from time to time.

"For your sturdy bourgeois plant must also adapt itself to changing conditions, and the sofa yields place slowly to the divan, and Main Street has its tennis club and gramophones where formerly were Sunday suits and grand pianos.

"But it is still Main Street.

"The tradition is a continuous one. Mr. Sinclair Lewis provides an answer to all those who still believe that a high standard of living means necessarily a high standard of life. He has nicely pictured a prosperity Inferno, and has shown that four hundred a year and an automobile is as great a fraud as three acres and a cow.

"Naturally he is a satirist, and his books are rather sad, hopeless books.

"Like 'Madame Bovary,' they are full of a sense that social forces are at work killing every lovely impulse or transforming it to something tawdry, clothing it in a natty reach-me-down with necktie to match.

"Nor would a *Madame Bovary* in his world even gorge poison at last. She would just go to the movies."

Whose Songs Are Best?

COMPETING IN SONG, in place of war, does not eliminate the possibilities of casualties.

Something was started in England that made repercussions here, tho the challenge was directed elsewhere.

England was accused, in the London *Morning Post*, of having no tunes equal to Germany, Austria, and Italy.

Mr. J. H. Squire, the writer, thought otherwise, and set about

Courtesy of the American Russian Institute, New York

Saved Novgorod in 1169—

From the men of Suzdal, and is called "Our Lady of the Sign." It occupied the center of the Prophets' Tier in the Iconastas at Kashin, Government of Tver.

a questionnaire through the columns of *The Morning Post* to determine the most popular eight songs of British origin.

Here they are:

"The Minstrel Boy" (Irish).
"Loch Lomond" (Scotch).
"All Through the Night" (Welsh).
"Cherry Ripe" (English).
"Away to the Mountain," an English traditional hunting song.
"Believe Me if All Those Endearing Young Charms" (Irish).
"Drink to Me Only" (English).
"Home Sweet Home."

WITHOUT waiting for Germany, Austria, or Italy to join issue, the Providence *Journal* jumps in with claims of our own.

It even begs contributions of opinion to aid it in choosing our own best eight.

Any of our readers feeling inclined to assist such a cause will please take notice that the Providence *Journal*, not ourselves, makes the request. We stand by as an interested spectator:

The Journal has this to say:

"This does not prove that these tunes are better than the best that Germany, Austria, and Italy have produced, but evidently

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Mr. Squire thinks that they are better than any country has recently produced, for he asks: 'Can any of your readers suggest a further eight airs, of any nationality, written in our time, that can compare with the truly British tunes given above?'

"It is possible that a list of eight old tunes written outside of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and better than Mr. Squire's eight, could be made, and this would seem to be a fairer task for him to set us.

"But, whatever the fact in that regard, certainly his eight airs comprise a fine octet. He says that 'the amazing thing is that no modern melody seems to be able to stand beside these old, and, in most cases, traditional airs. Possibly 'Love's Old Sweet Song' and 'The Lost Chord' may achieve immortality, but I doubt it.'

"We would like to ask American readers to make a list of eight old American tunes to place in competition with these British compositions. Maybe we have no eight tunes to compare with them, but surely we have some that are fair competitors.

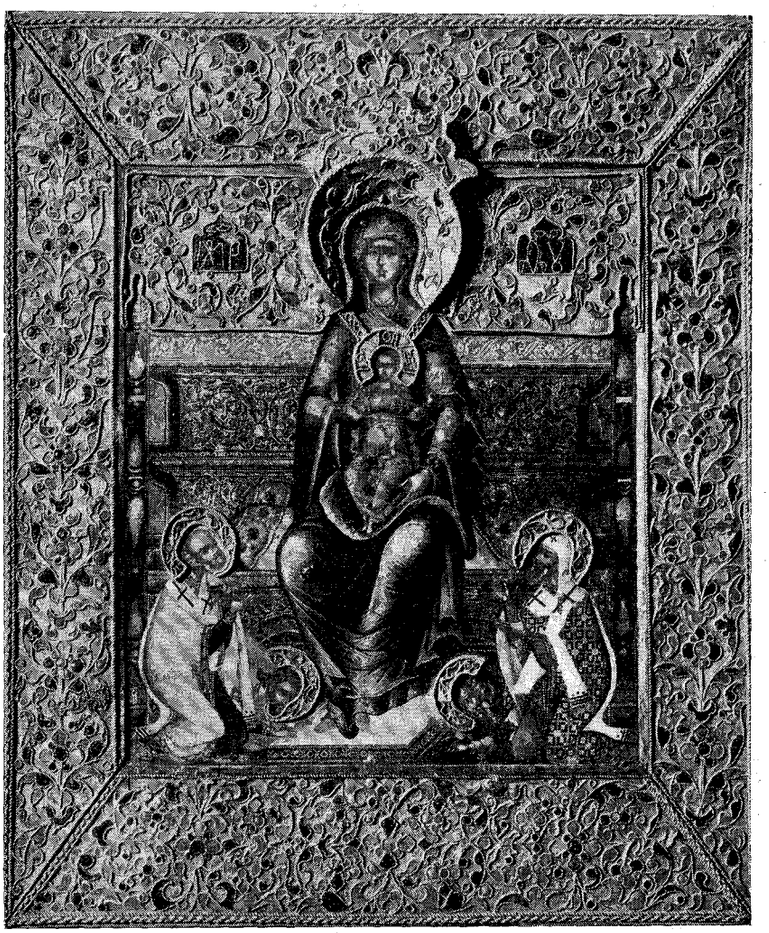
"There come to mind at the moment 'Old Folks at Home,' 'Carry Me Back to Old Virginia,' 'Dixie,' 'My Old Kentucky Home,' 'John Brown's Body,' 'Tenting on the Old Camp Ground,' 'Swing Low, Sweet Chariot' and 'Nellie Gray.'

"Won't somebody please suggest another list? We would like to have Mr. Squire's judgment on the best of our old American airs—tunes that have been sung for two generations at least, and that have taken their place among the cherished possessions of our people.

"It occurs to us, having written thus far, to inquire whether 'Home, Sweet Home' can fairly be included in a list of British airs.

"The words, of course, were composed by an American, John Howard Payne, and the music is of uncertain origin. In the Dictionary of National (British) Biography we read that Sir Henry Rowley Bishop used the air in the opera 'Clari,' in 1823, tho whether it was his own or another's 'is a matter of dispute.'

"Another account says that it was based on an Italian melody. Perhaps it would be as well, in the circumstances, to choose another air for inclusion in the Best British Eight."



Courtesy of the American Russian Institute, New York

Encrusted with Gems

This icon was made for the Stroganov family in the seventeenth century.

Lest We Forget Our Best Theater Nights

WHAT DID WE SEE IN THE THEATER last season?

More than John Keats, the actor might say his name is writ in water.

And plays, too, have the same tendency to fade from the memory.

But Burns Mantle saves the "best" from the discard in his annual volume; this year's title being "The Best Plays of 1929-30" (Dodd, Mead & Co.).

Taking John Mason Brown's comments on the volume in the New York *Evening Post*, Mr. Mantle's book is "indispensable to those who would either have a full account of what they have seen in the theater, or possess an accurate portrait of the things which for one reason or another they may have been unable to see."

But to get at once to the 'osses:

"The plays Mr. Mantle selects, not as the best plays, but as those which represent 'most fairly . . . the trend and taste of the drama year,' are 'The Green Pastures,' 'The Criminal Code,' 'Berkeley Square,' 'Strictly Dishonorable,' 'The Last Mile,' 'The First Mrs. Fraser,' 'June Moon,' 'Michael and Mary,' 'Death Takes a Holiday,' and 'Rebound.'"

AT least six of these plays have been presented to our readers. That we did not cover the whole list is only due to the difference of judgment in different observers.

Mr. Brown shows this in his reflections on the list:

"As is always the case in any decalog of preferences, one may quarrel with certain of the inclusions.

"Personally, for example, I would have preferred to see 'Children of Darkness,' 'Rope's End,' 'Veneer,' 'Topaze,' or even 'Hotel Universe' given the places which 'Michael and Mary,' 'Death Takes a Holiday' and 'Rebound' occupy on Mr. Mantle's honor roll.

"But after all, Mr. Mantle's list is his own, and certainly a representative one. And his volume is an excellent service to the theater, excellently rendered.

"In this most recent of his year books, which is the eleventh in the series, Mr. Mantle's tone is more cheerful than it was, and he backs up his optimism with reasons.

"There is still wailing in the theater, but, for the time being, at least, the frightening menace that was the talkies has been met and handled with profit."

The Cover

TURN to the cover and you see two charming girls who bear the colorful names of Elizabeth Brimmer de Vermandois Bosley and Ermengarde de Vermandois Bosley. Their father, the painter, is Frederick A. Bosley, tall, with dark complexion, quiet in manner.

The quiet, contemplative figures of the young girls in the midst of colorful surroundings suggests something peculiarly Bostonian.

Mr. Bosley is a native of New Hampshire, and studied art in the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, where his masters, Tarbell and Benson, have left their imprint on his own work.

Mr. Bosley is a painter of interiors, and often uses his family as models, tho he has done many portraits and occasionally turns to landscape.

His home is in Concord, Massachusetts; but he has held the instructorship in advanced painting at the Boston Museum School since the resignation of Mr. Tarbell in 1913.

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

The Episcopalian Controversy

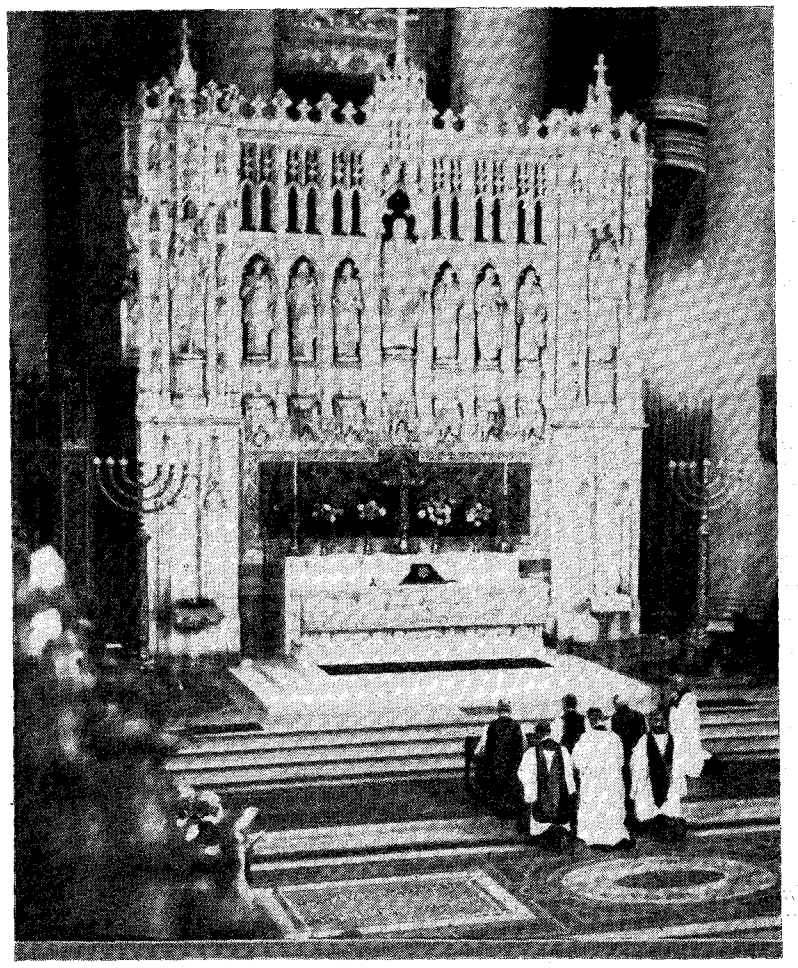
THAT MUCH-MANGLED BONE OF CONTENTION, Apostolic succession, or the theory that only those who receive the laying on of hands from a Bishop are properly ordained, is again being fought over in the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York.

Again, too, arises the question whether the Protestant Episcopal Church is Catholic or both Catholic and Protestant.

In passing, it may be remarked that the theory of Apostolic succession has been one of the heavy barriers to the proposed union of the Anglican communion with the Protestant denominations.

It was at one of the most impressive ceremonies that has taken place in Episcopal circles in New York—the consecration of Dr. Charles K. Gilbert as Suffragan Bishop of New York—that a statement made by Bishop W. T. Manning started the controversy.

"In common with all the ancient Catholic communions, which include to-day three-fourths of all Christendom," said the Bishop, as he is quoted, "the Episcopal Church believes that when our Lord founded His Church in this world, He Himself appointed a ministry, and that this ministry has come down to the present time through the succession of Bishops."



Wide World photograph

"The Episcopate Is the Successor of the Apostolate"

Said Bishop W. T. Manning at the consecration of Dr. Charles K. Gilbert in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. But ministers of his church reply that "there is no evidence to show that Jesus instituted the Episcopal form of government or any particular form of government."

THE service was attended by twelve Episcopal Bishops, virtually the entire clergy of New York Eastern Orthodox priests, lay officers of the diocese, seminarians, faculty members of the seminary, and ministers of the Protestant and Jewish faiths. They heard Bishop Manning say that his church was Catholic in origin and form, and that any Protestant minister who enters the Episcopal ministry would have to be ordained again.

Bishop Manning, declares *The Churchman*, Low Church organ, slammed the door against unity when he told his hearers that "we, the Roman Catholics, and the Greeks are the only Christians of whom Christ fully approves."

The fight was on.

That historic foundation-stone of the Roman Catholic Church, "Upon this rock I will build my Church," St. Matthew 16:18, is the main text of Bishop Manning's sermon as it is printed in *The Living Church*, Anglo-Catholic organ. It is, believes the Bishop, also the corner-stone of the Episcopal Church, for, he goes on to assert:

"Her distinctive beliefs are those which have been held and taught by the Catholic Church throughout the world since the Apostles' days.

"This explains the fact that a priest of the Roman Catholic Church or of the Holy Orthodox Eastern Church or of any Catholic communion who comes into the ministry of the Anglican communion is not reordained, whereas a minister of any Protestant communion, however great his attainments or holy his life, and however greatly and justly he may be honored and beloved among us, if he enters the ministry of the Anglican communion, must be ordained to the priesthood through the laying on of hands by a Bishop.

"The unbroken succession of the episcopate coming down to us from Apostolic times is the visible, living witness of God's coming into this world in the Incarnation, for the episcopate is the successor of the Apostolate, and the Apostolate was the direct representative of the Risen and Ascended Christ."

THIS, says Bishop Manning, "is the Church's own official teaching," and is supported by the Lambeth report on unity, which, as he quotes it, says: "What we uphold is the episcopate maintained in successive generations by continuity of succession and consecration as it has been throughout the history of the Church from earliest times."

Stirred to almost immediate action, the executive committee and advisory council of the Protestant Episcopal Church League, which includes a number of Bishops, together with clergy and prominent laity in almost every diocese in the country, characterizes Bishop Manning's view-point as betraying an "amazing lack of scholarship," and says that "there is no evidence to show that Jesus instituted the Episcopal form of government or any particular form of government, but every bit of available testimony witnesses to the direct contrary." Bishop Manning, says the protest, "follows a tradition which took its origin, not from Jesus or His apostles, but from Greek thinkers of the second and following centuries."

IT was voted to send a copy of the protest immediately to every Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as well as to all of the clergy and to representative laity, and to place a copy before the next triennial General Convention, which will meet in Denver next September.

Rectors of eleven of the largest, wealthiest, and most influential churches under Bishop Manning's jurisdiction, and two prominent former rectors also take issue with Bishop Manning, tho not by name. Thy maintain that the Protestant Episcopal

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Church is Protestant, as its name declares. The joint statement, distributed to worshipers at the doors of the eleven churches, says in part, as we cull it from the New York *Times:*

"We believe it is now, as it has always been, the glory of this communion to call itself not 'Catholic,' as distinguished from 'Protestant,' but 'both Catholic and Protestant.' We are not willing to forget the fact that the name of this Church is 'the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America,' and that every minister of this Church was asked at his ordination to promise, and did promise, 'conformity and obedience to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church.'

"We reaffirm as our own conviction this pronouncement of the Lambeth Conference of 1930:

"'We acknowledge all those who believe in our Lord Jesus Christ, and have been baptized into the name of the Holy Trinity, as sharing with us membership in the universal Church of Christ.

"'We believe that God wills fellowship. By God's own act this fellowship was made in and through Jesus Christ, and its life is in His spirit. We believe that it is God's purpose to manifest this fellowship, so far as this world is concerned, in an outward, visible, and united society holding one faith, having its own recognized officers, using God-given means of grace, and inspiring all its members to the world-wide service of the kingdom of God. This is what we mean by the Catholic Church.'"

To the great surprize of some of the clergy, we read, Bishop Manning replied to this statement by saying, as he is quoted in the press, that "to avoid all possibility of misunderstanding in this matter," he would have been willing to sign this statement if it had been brought to him. His position, he writes, is made quite clear in his sermon. In order to give it its proper emphasis, we quote here that part of his sermon to which he refers:

"While the Episcopal Church bears witness to the great fact of the Apostolic order, she stands also and with her whole soul for evangelical truth. As one of our greatest Bishops in this Church, John Henry Hobart, so clearly proclaimed, she is as truly evangelical as she is truly Catholic, both of these truly, and both equally.

"She holds that the very soul of the Christian religion is conversion; conscious, personal, conversion to Jesus Christ. The priesthood, the sacraments, the Church itself, are all means to an end."

On this very point, *The Churchman*, Low Church organ, as if in reply, says that "evangelical" denotes an ardor which would be characteristic of even Roman Catholics, and that evangelism means something quite different from Protestantism. *The Churchman* argues:

"To agree that no minister shall officiate at the regular services of our Church unless he has been duly ordained by a Bishop is vastly different from telling Protestant ministers that episcopal ordination is a wedding garment without which they should not expect to be admitted to a truly legitimate Gospel Feast.

"All intelligent Episcopalians glory in the fact that our Church is Catholic and evangelical, but there is a vast majority of the Episcopal Church which could never use those two words as Bishop Manning has used them."

The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, not yet completed, is being built with funds contributed by people of all faiths as a house of worship in which all faiths will be welcome. In effect, it is supposed to be a visible sign of unity, but the Rev. Warren W. Pickett, newly elected moderator of the Congregational Churches in New York City, Westchester, and Nassau Counties, says that the Congregationalists refuse to admit that they "have been wrong for the last 300 years," and that until one side or the other is willing to admit it is wrong, there can be no organic union.

"We Congregationalists," says Mr. Pickett, as he is quoted in *The Times*, "hold that where two or three are gathered together in the Lord's name and in His spirit, there is the Lord in the midst of them, and there is a Church of Christ. The man whom such a Church selects to lead it in worship, preaching, teaching, and the administration of the sacraments is fully as much a minister of Christ as any upon whom anybody's hands have ever been laid."

Bishop Manning finds a defender in Dr. Caleb R. Stetson, rector of historic Trinity Church, who is quoted as saying: "We must guard against the surrender to one side or the other. We can not surrender Apostolic order and valid sacraments, and we must not surrender our position of protest, in which we are one with all the orthodox churches of the East, against the usurpations of the Papacy."

The Living Church, Anglo-Catholic organ, fully upholds Bishop Manning; but, regretful over the dissension that has arisen, says emphatically:

"We should be glad if the Bishops would take this opportunity to uphold or to condemn Bishop Manning. Let us know whether he, or his constant critics, truly represent the Church.

"Is the Episcopal Church an integral, organized section of the Catholic Church, or a voluntary gathering of certain Christian people who are constantly seeking to embarrass each other because of their differences?"

Charity Keeping Up with the Demand

BREAD WILL BE FOUND FOR ALL who are hungry. Charity is straining every sinew to keep up with the aching need.

And the indications are that its coffers will be able to meet every appeal.

This is the encouraging news sent out by the Consolidated Press Association, which tells us that surface indications based upon available data are that the year 1930 will record total benefactions for public welfare and education of about $2,500,000,000. This total marks a steady annual rise from $1,719,000,000 in 1921.

But any estimate of benefactions must be made with great reservation, says John Price Jones, president of the John Price Jones Corporation, a specialist in this field of public finance, as he is quoted in the dispatch. The indications are, he says, that donations for education will be up about 20 per cent. for the year; gifts to hospitals will be up perhaps 10 or 12 per cent., and benefactions for public welfare down possibly 2 per cent.

"It does not appear that in the broad general fields of philanthropy, education, and research," states Mr. Jones, "there is as yet any serious money stringency. Obviously funds depending upon small contributions may have more difficulty, as they always do in times of depression."

However, social workers and representatives of relief and welfare organizations are somewhat less optimistic than Mr. Jones, and foresee heavy pressure on the charity resources of the country if the business depression continues for any length of time. Some of the welfare organizations in New York find contributions about as usual, we read, and others are noting more and more difficulty in getting money to meet requirements.

But Homer Folks, secretary of the State Charities Aid Association and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Welfare Council, observes that, as in the past, gifts are to a great degree commensurate with the needs.

"When conditions get really bad," Mr. Folks states, "the public gives more generously," and he feels that the public will meet the present situation as it has met similar situations in the past—with an open purse.

"On the whole," the dispatch concludes, "there is agreement that the nation is revealing not only marked generosity but remarkable reserve resources in meeting the most insistent demands of recent years."

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Dry Warnings to the Drys

PROHIBITION IS IMPERILED!

That is the resounding warning of some of the dry religious press as they watch the rising tide of wet sentiment lapping ever higher.

The results of the recent election startle them, and they demand that the Prohibition leaders act quickly, lest the oncoming tide swamp the country and wipe out all that the Prohibition forces have reclaimed.

"Unless something is done, and done quickly," exclaims *Zion's Herald*, independent Methodist weekly—and more than 100 years old, by the way—"shall we not soon be called upon to face the actual repeal of the Volstead Law and the final nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment? The signs are pointing in that direction. Complacency may be fatal."

Formerly, we are reminded, the Anti-Saloon League always took a vigorous offensive. But to-day, says the Boston weekly, "the organization is on the defensive, busy explaining why we must face defeat after defeat."

"Are wornout methods being employed? Is the difficulty in the leadership of the League?" asks *Zion's Herald*. "What should be done?" This dry advocate urges:

"The League ought to make a new and comprehensive study of its defeats, and thoroughly review its methods in the light of the needs of the reform in its present stage of development.

"Take, for example, the simple but important question of the name of the organization—the 'Anti-Saloon League of America.' Is it not somewhat antiquated since, technically at least, the old saloon has been abolished? And would it not be better to swing from the negative attitude to the positive? The wets call their organization for young people 'The Crusaders,' not 'The Anti-Prohibitionists.'"

NEWSPAPERS should be won back to the Prohibition cause, advises this alarmed weekly further; a campaign of forcible speaking should be introduced, and a new offensive on an unprecedented scale should be started. In addition:

"The Anti-Saloon League should reorganize at once.

"Where there are incompetent or complacent leaders, they ought immediately to be replaced with men of insight, force, and determination.

"Methods must be adapted to the present situation, regardless of mere traditions.

"New approaches to the whole problem should if possible be discovered.

"A new psychology should be created.

"The more or less indifferent citizen as well as the church member should be enlisted. The coming generation must be captured.

"There is too much at stake, after all these decades of prayer, preaching, and crusading for temperance, to allow the Prohibition reform to suffer even a temporary defeat."

Another dry weekly to see danger in the offing is *The Baptist* (Chicago), tho it is convinced that the wet-and-dry issue "is a social and a political question and not a religious question. Nor is it a moral question." For—

"Men who are equally devout may differ radically in their convictions as to the methods that should be used in dealing with the liquor habit and the liquor traffic. Multitudes on both sides of this question are all stirred up emotionally over it.

"This is inevitable, but it is unfortunate; for the solution of the serious situation that now faces the country demands light, not heat, good judgment, not hysteria."

AWARE, then, that "the tide of wet sentiment is rising, especially in our cities," *The Baptist* says it is to be expected that the agitation against the Eighteenth Amendment will continue, and notes that the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment reports it has spent $385,392 in the first five months of this year, and is prepared to spend a million during the rest of the year. But, it warns:

"More significant still, however, is the sentiment against the Amendment, which has either grown greatly of late or has become more vocal, on the part of those whose motives must be respected.

"There are many who are persuaded that national Prohibition has not worked well, and can not work well, and that the situation under Prohibition is worse than it was under that which preceded it.

"We are not oblivious of the fact that public-spirited and conscientious political leaders, such as Governor Roosevelt and Mr. Tuttle in New York, and Mr. Morrow in New Jersey, are giving up the Amendment as a bad job, and are looking for some other solution of the liquor question, such as State control."

In *The Baptist's* view, therefore, the most urgent need is an impartial and scientific ascertainment of the facts, to be laid before the people without prejudice. The freest discussion should be permitted, and then, when all the facts are in and everything has been said, "the people should decide."

But, declares *The Baptist:*

"At the present time we have not the facts.

"The most wildly conflicting accounts of the effects of State control in Canada, for example, are disseminated.

"The facts as to enforcement are not available. Nor do we have that degree of reasonable discussion of the questions involved which the gravity of the matter demands.

"Instead of making faces at one another over the wall of their prejudices, good citizens of all opinions should get together.

"We must not blindly leap from the political frying-pan of unenforced Prohibition into what may prove to be the fire of some other more or less noble experiment.

"For our own part we are sticking by the ship of Prohibition until we are surer than we are at present that any one of the vessels that are offering to take us off is seaworthy."

THE recent election made it clear to everybody, observes the Baltimore *Southern Methodist*, "that those who to-day try to compromise or straddle on the Prohibition issue will be wiped out. Neither side will have them, and the number of the 'weaselers' and 'dry-wets' in Congress has grown appreciably smaller since November 4." Another observation is that "while the wet forces won little additional territory, as their gains were chiefly at the expense of straddlers, yet it is undeniably true that the forces working for the repeal of Prohibition legislation are becoming stronger and more insistent as the rich leaders of this movement are throwing more and more money behind it."

The Southern Methodist journal's doubts on the issue are resolved by the fact, it remarks drily, that liquor makes people drunk. It will "make people just as drunk if it is legalized as when it is illegal." Prohibition had to come, because it was the best way to handle this fact of liquor; it will have to remain for the same reason.

Psalm for a Morning

By R. Ellsworth Larsson

THE Lord openeth the door of my sleep, and biddeth
me to enter the day therefrom.
He greeteth my step with the grass, and appointeth
mine eyes with a landscape of trees.
He maketh me to stand in the cities of the birds' songs
to the morning:
He causeth the season of my path to be one of all seasons, and the old leaf at the roots he maketh forgot.
He draweth forth my heart like a dove, and causeth
it to precede me toward the house of His Word,
wherein I shall dwell.
Surely His is the hand which shall undo the latches of
my sleep in the grave.

—*The Commonweal, New York.*

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

SELDOM, it seems, has autumn received so many acquiescent gestures from the poets as this year. Note the felicity in this from the New York *Times:*

REQUIESCAT

BY BARBARA YOUNG

How good the brief dusk is, and the long night.
How good the late slow dawn and mellow noon.
There seems a gentle hushing in the air,
A stillness that is almost like a voice.

Rake the brown leaves and hear the russet sound
They make in turning. It is like a song,
Not like a sigh. There is no grieving in them
To find their bedtime near. The Summer's heat,
The greenness, and the passionate alchemy
That changed the green to gold—these things are over.
And there is come a respite and a calm
After the vivid haste of harvesting.

The tree is innocent of burdens now;
Nor leaf nor fruit remains, nor any care
Save the dark ecstasy of being free.
There is no wailing in the gray stripped branches
For fallen loveliness. There is no cry
For lost bright birds. There is no moan at all
For the departed richness of the days.
Taking the rough winds with a gracious will,
Bending, that thus his boughs shall not be broken,
The forest girds his loins for wintertime.

The seasons of the earth are fair and fine,
And all things must know silence for a space,
Silence and darkness. Even so, the heart
Shall come upon December afterwhile,
That goodly benediction of the year;
And cold and snow shall bed the wasting dreams
And nourish up their beauty and their grace
Against the certain coming of their May.

IN an issue devoted largely to children's books, *The Saturday Review of Literature* (New York), presents these dying meditations of a great child's hero:

THE DEATH OF ROBIN HOOD

BY WILLIAM ROSE BENET

There hangs the long bow, the strong bow, once was bent
To cleave the clout, to split the willow wand;
Till the quiver's shafts were spent
The bow that wrought wild justice in this land.
The red deer, the roe deer knew that bow,
And king and clergy knew
How sure its clothyards flew
To right the poor and lay oppression low.

There grows our great oak, our girthed oak; over all
The shires of England may it branch and be
As once in Sherwood, tall
As truth, and honor's ever-living tree!
The hunted and the hounded knew its ground
For refuge, knew who stood
A stiff yew hedge in the wood
Around its bole, when that the horn was wound.

Merry men all, God spare you to the hunt;
Through time it stretches, down the centuries.
Outlawed, we bore the brunt
Of the hour's disfavor, and its penalties;
Freemen, forever we with free men ride
Whenever, by God in Heaven,
They gather to make odds even!
Our souls with them they shall not fail that tide.

Now, lift me; I would see my forest walls
Badged with our colors, yea, till Time be done.
Where this last arrow falls
[illegible]d me with turf the stag treads lightly on.
[illegible] then, saying naught; but, hark ye! kneel
[illegible]il hour would awe,—
[illegible]d bow and draw
[illegible]hafts in a whistling sleet of steel!

A PICTURE from *The Saturday Review* (London):

ON AN EVENING OF DELIGHT

BY LESLEY GREY

The autumn sky is brimmed with rose
Of a supernal hue:
My autumn life is, too.

The autumn clouds are steeped in gold
From un unearthly mint:
It is my own joy's tint.

Now the moon takes the silver sky
To realms of ecstasy,
As you have taken me.
When all things fade and fuse and merge
At edge of death's abyss—
I shall remember this.

AN unusual vein for Vachel Lindsay is seen in the New York *Evening Post.* It anticipates Christmas, but children may see how much they have memorized of it by the festival day:

POP SPINK AND THE MICE HAVE A CHRISTMAS

BY VACHEL LINDSAY

1.
Susan and Nickey were two white mice,
Who lived on an acre of wheat.
Their friends were the bumblebees fuzzy and nice
Who fed them on honeycomb sweet.

2.
When the mice were afraid of the rabbits so nimble
They hid in a hole in a log
Not very much bigger than mother's gold thimble.
And the rabbits ran by on the jog.

3.
Soon Susan and Nick from the knot-hole would peep.
Then phone to their friend Mister Spink.
Mister Spink was most often away or asleep,
Or deafened from trying to think.

4.
But sometimes he answered the grave-vine phone.
And then he would come to the party.
He was three times as big as a nice corn-pone.
And was always too hungry and hearty.

5.
They fed him on honey and wheat-roots and pears;
And asked him the news of the Spinks.
But he answered with jokes about hollow-tree bears.
And tried to explain his new thinks.

6.
On Christmas they ran all the way to his home,
(White mice would not show on the snow)
But the bumblebees stayed in their beds in the comb,
For cold makes them sleepy and slow.

7.
Pop Spink had a home where the mice liked to come.
Oh his corn tassel beard! and peaked hat!
With pants like George Washington! coat like Methusalem!
And a Japanese sash for cravat!

8.
Mister Spink and the mice ate their Christmas together
By his hearth in the cave by the creek.
It was banked up with sod to keep out the bad weather.
They feasted a day and a week,

9.
Consuming the turkey, plum-pudding, cranberries,
Popcorn, and bits of green moss.
And they slept between meals guarded over by fairies
Of whom Santa Claus is the boss.

10.
At the end of the feast not a scrap was in sight.
But Spink was quite eager to please.
And he gave "Happy New Year" to them, and "Good night,"
With two fat big pieces of cheese.

THERE must be poems devoted to Hallowe'en, tho they don't often come this way. Here is one from the London *Evening Standard,* and if belated, it may be kept over for another year:

HALLOWE'EN

[To-night.]

BY MOLLY CAPES

Bolt and bar the front door,
Draw the curtains tight,
Wise folk are in before
Moon-rise to-night

Hallowe'en, Hallowe'en,
Chestnuts to roast,
A gift for the fairy,
A prayer for the ghost.

Who will have their fate told
This night is known,
Whose hand is full of gold,
Who goes alone.

Hallowe'en, Hallowe'en,
Snapdragon blue,
A lover for me
And a fortune for you.

Stars shiver blue and green,
Moon's wide and white;
There tattered clouds between
Witches take flight.

Hallowe'en, Hallowe'en,
Apples a-bob,
Elves at the key-hole
And imps on the hob.

"Twelve" calls the deep bell
To the hollow night;
"Twelve" whisper steeple tops
Far out of sight.

Hallowe'en, Hallowe'en,
Fires burn high,
Who shall say certainly,
Who can tell truthfully
What solemn company
Pass through the sky?

ECHOES of Armistice Day keep murmuring in our ears, reminding us that the thoughts it stirs are not to be dismissed after each November 11. The Cincinnati *Times-Star* has this:

THE GREATEST SHADOW

(An Armistice Day Reverie)

BY GEORGE ELLISTON

A shadow falls across the world
Today, a shadow tall and gaunt,
War's darksome shade, and memory
Of bitterness and hate and want.

And visions see a low white cross,
All that is left to tell of him
Who on a bright May morning marched
Away, upon a war lord's whim.

He should be in his prime, he should
Be here upon his father's fields,
Have known the love of wife and child
And all a human birthright yields.

But no, a shadow on the world,
A feud in which he had no part
Blocked out his being ere he lived—
Be still, be still, rebellious heart.

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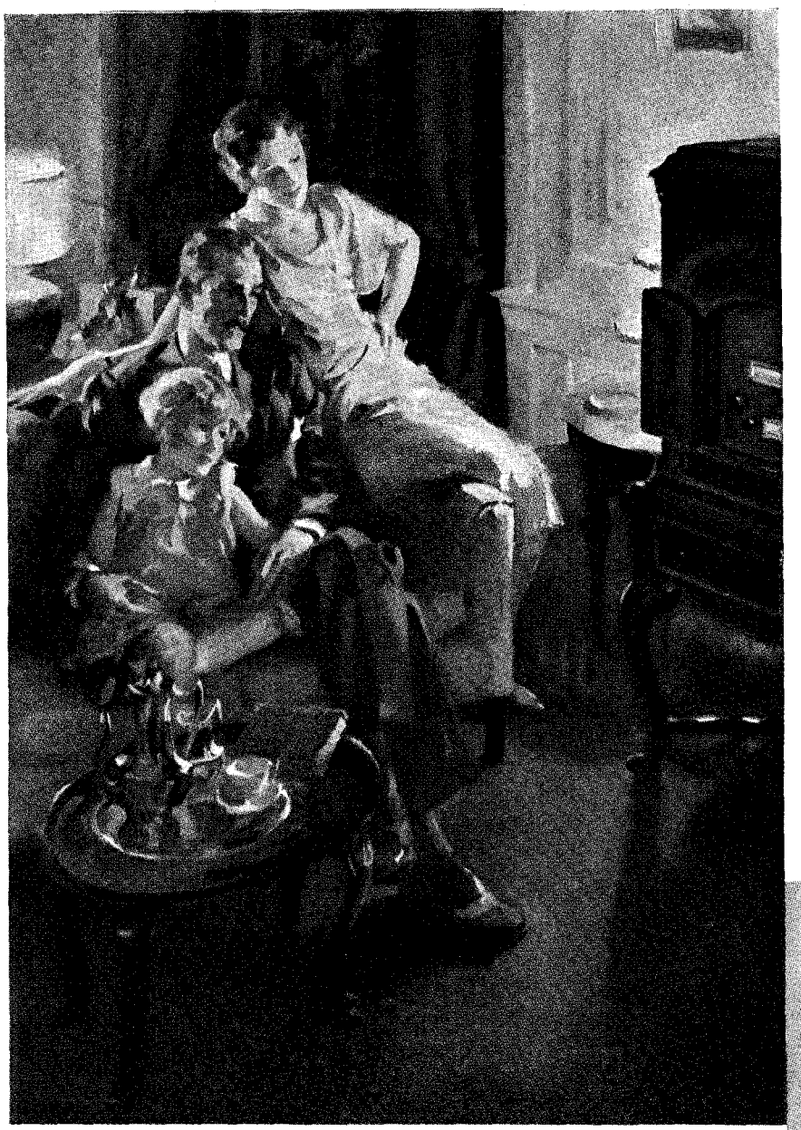
What other gift could possibly bring so much of lasting pleasure!



In performance the new General Motors Radio provides everything that advanced design and precision manufacture can contribute to complete radio enjoyment

No gift can surpass the modern radio as a source of lasting pleasure. And now the new General Motors Radio enables you to give the best at moderate price.

There are five different period styles of these exceptional radios and radio-phonographs. All models are equipped with the Visual Tone Selector, a distinctive General Motors Radio feature with which you can actually "tune" reception to please your ear!

Choose from among these splendid new instruments and you will make your gift one long to be remembered—for General Motors Radio cabinets are *permanent* furniture. Any future chassis or speaker will be so designed as to permit installation in the cabinets of the present models.

Thus, a General Motors Radio owner can always enjoy the latest technical developments at the lowest possible cost.

Call on the General Motors Radio dealer in your community. See and hear how much is offered in these admirable new radios and radio-phonographs.

GENERAL MOTORS RADIO CORPORATION
DAYTON, OHIO

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RADIO

GENERAL MOTORS RADIO
WITH VISUAL TONE SELECTOR

Illustrated above is the handsome Queen Anne radio-phonograph, a fine combination instrument representing a remarkable value—$198, less tubes. Prices of other models (less tubes), the Hepplewhite $136, the Sheraton $152, the Late Italian $172, and the Georgian radio-phonograph $270. Any model may be purchased on the liberal G.M.A.C. plan of convenient monthly payments.

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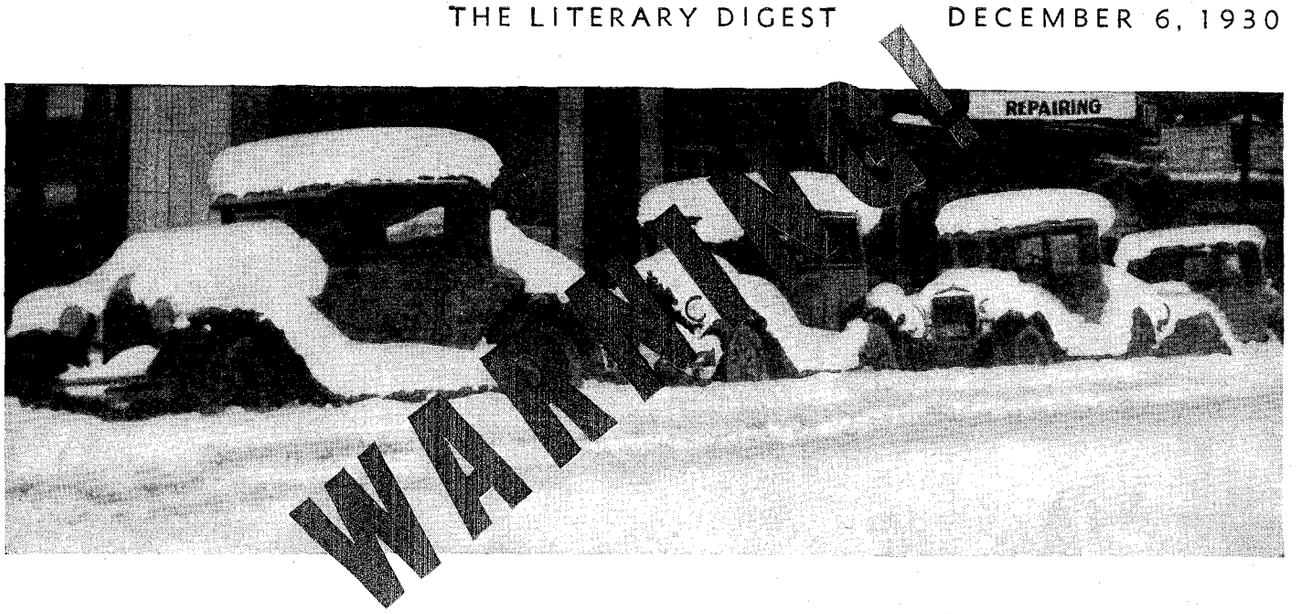
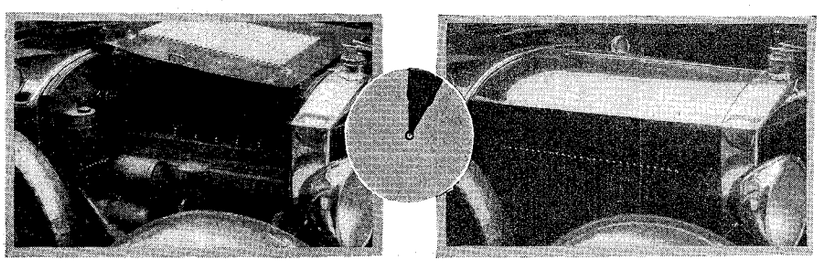


From below freezing to almost boiling in 5 minutes!

It takes "double-range" Mobiloil to protect your engine from this gruelling winter wear.



These extremes of temperature require your oil to do its job under vastly different working conditions. Mobiloil Arctic meets these conditions because it is a *double-range* oil. It flows freely down to zero—and below. This gives you easy starting and sure circulation. Yet it keeps its rich body and gives full lubrication at hot running temperatures.

If you are using a heavy summer oil, at freezing temperatures, your oil becomes thick and cold-stiffened. Turning over your stiff engine tears the heart out of your battery. The oil can not circulate promptly. Then a few moments of "dry" running brings deadly wear to your engine.

If you use an ordinary "winter oil" you may get easy starting. But many such oils are merely thinned oils. When your engine heats up, they fail to give protective lubrication.

Mobiloil Arctic has long been the leading winter oil in cold weather countries—in Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden—as well as in this country. *Not* because it is made by some one special process. *Not* because it is manufactured from some particular crude. But because the knowledge, equipment and skill of its makers have made Mobiloil Arctic a *double-range* oil.

Play safe this winter. Don't risk engine overhaul in the spring, or a new battery before the winter is out. Have your dealer drain your crankcase and refill with Mobiloil Arctic today! Ask him for Mobiloil "CW" for your gears. On coldest days it remains soft and cushions each gear tooth from wear. You'll be delighted at the ease with which gears engage.

VACUUM OIL CO.

We invite you to listen to the Mobiloil Concert, broadcast each Wednesday evening at 8:30, E. S. T., from WEAF and 29 associated stations.

Mobiloil

ARCTIC *for your engine*

"CW" *for your gears*

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

The New German Railroad "Bullet Car"

RAILWAY TRAVEL AT AN AVERAGE SPEED of 100 miles an hour seems to be forecast by the recent experiments reported from Germany.

Our own regular trains—one locomotive with a train of heavy Pullmans, occasionally approximate this speed for short distances, but to average it for a whole trip is "something yet again."

The new German car appears to be a glorified bus with an airplane motor—certainly of less capacity than a Pullman train. It has not been tried on curves—the reported high speed was made on a straight track.

Even 100 miles an hour will not enable it to compete with air travel, but airplanes do not carry one to a city terminal. One must drive out to a flying field at one end, and in again at the other. The German trials and what they hold out in the way of railroad speeds are described as follows by Kendall Foss, writing from Hanover, Germany, to the New York *Times*. We read:

"When the early mists lifted on a recent morning to reveal a long cigar-shaped car, looking at first sight like a Zeppelin on wheels, zooming across the drab autumn moor like a streak of silver, the huddled group of watchers sensed that a new era in transportation had dawned.

"Dr. Franz Kruckenberg's invention tore down the five-mile straight-away at 100 miles an hour. Its four-bladed airplane propeller projecting from the stern knifed through the rising mists to the roar of a 400-horse-power gasoline motor. The twenty-four passengers, who were lucky or daring enough to make the first official test, lolled back comfortably in deep chairs."

THE propeller-driven rail coach, the Zeppelin on wheels, we are told, represents years of work by Dr. Kruckenberg and his associates in the Hanover Traffic Experimental Laboratory. Dr. Kruckenberg's invention appears to open the way for a renewed attack by rail upon roadways, and even upon the airways. Mr. Foss proceeds:

"The car is eighty-five feet long, and rests upon two trucks sixty-five feet apart. Each truck has a single pair of wheels. The body is constructed chiefly of steel tubes, and has about the same strength factor as a closed automobile. Outside is an aluminum shell, rounded at the front in accordance with the latest dictates of stream-lining.

"The top is of painted sailcloth, tightly stretched, of the kind found in many limousines and sedans. Inside, three-ply wood (for lightness) provides a base for the highly polished finish.

"'The main reason she has no vibration is the complete absence of any metallic connection between the wheels and the car itself,' Dr. Kruckenberg explained at the close of the tests. 'As you know, the ordinary railway car is mounted on its trucks by means of a swivel. The car is so heavy that rubber packing is impractical. And even an automobile has a direct connection with the jars from the road through the differential, the drive shaft, and the motor.'

"One wonders at first just how pleasant it would be to be standing on a station platform when one of these things starts up. To avoid such an experience, however, there has been included a small electric motor which can move the twenty-ton coach (the ordinary railway car weighs more than twice as much) out of the station into the yards before the gasoline engine is started.

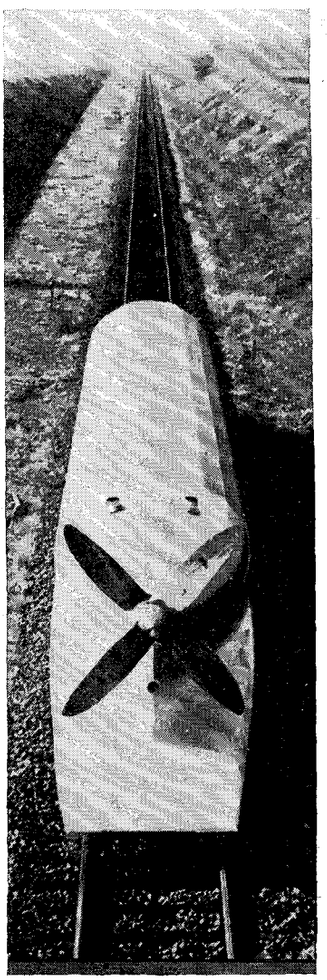
"The rail-car can run at full speed in only one direction, because a two-way motor such as the *Graf Zeppelin* uses is out of the question. A 'Y' track or a loop will be necessary wherever the new car is put into regular operation.

"'How do you envisage this invention of yours being used?' Dr. Kruckenberg was asked.

"The builder smiled.

"'Well, the use of this type of car for long-distance express service would involve a pretty complete upset in the present time-tables,' he said. 'I'm afraid the ordinary express train of to-day would get pushed right out of the picture. What we have in mind is an entirely new schedule system, a system very much like that on which street cars operate. We mean to have one of these cars leaving every quarter-hour, half-hour or hour, according to the traffic on a given line.'

"It is understood that the Reichsbahn, satisfied with the trials, is planning to introduce these swift coaches on a main line and try them out. A Berlin-to-Dresden service seems the most likely, because there are two routes joining these cities. One could be left to regular trains, and the other turned into a roadway for Kruckenberg's 'bullets.' If you miss your train, you will not have to wait three or four hours for the next, but can board a propeller-coach in half an hour. The running time, too, will be between half and two-thirds as long as that of the regular trains."



Wide World photograph

Goes 100 Miles an Hour

The new German "glorified bus with an airplane motor."

SUCH a service, Mr. Foss thinks, would, in all probability, not only empty the trains on the other route but cut deeply into the air traffic. A train takes about three hours; a rail-coach might need as much as two; and the airplane takes about an hour and a quarter, plus the time the passenger loses between the city and the flying field at each end. He goes on:

"One other matter seemed to call for explanation. Curves. How does the rail-car behave on a curve taken at high speed? This is the weak point at present.

"Theoretically all main-line railway curves are built to hold an express train at sixty miles an hour with a safety factor of 100 per cent. to spare. The rail-car is sufficiently lighter than a train to give it the same safety factor on those curves at 100 miles per hour as the locomotive enjoys at sixty.

"Dr. Kruckenberg is not above conviction that some other source of power than the propeller may prove desirable. Whatever type of drive is eventually decided upon, the attainment of a practical and economical shape of coach has been achieved. The coach costs about as much to build as a good highway bus.

"If one considers that much express freight service could also be handled by rail-coach, it will be seen that the demands made upon roads to-day by trucks and buses might more or less cease. A reliable freight service delivering goods, let us say, in Boston three or, at the most, four hours after they were shipped in New York, and at rates which air freight would probably find hard to meet, would certainly find a welcome in more than one line of business."

BUILDERS of airplane motors, Mr. Foss adds, have no cause to rub their hands together in anticipation of fat orders from the railway companies. The tests not only indicate a smaller and less expensive motor but show that Diesel engines burning the much cheaper crude oil can probably be substituted in future. He concludes:

"In all probability one will hear very little if anything of the rail-car for a year or more. New models will be built, further technical tests will be quietly carried out. And then, one day one will hear that there is a new and quicker method of reaching,

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say, Dresden from Berlin, and that all one has to do is to ask for a motor-coach ticket at the window.

"When that day comes it will be time enough for the world to begin to readjust itself to a changed order of things in transportation."

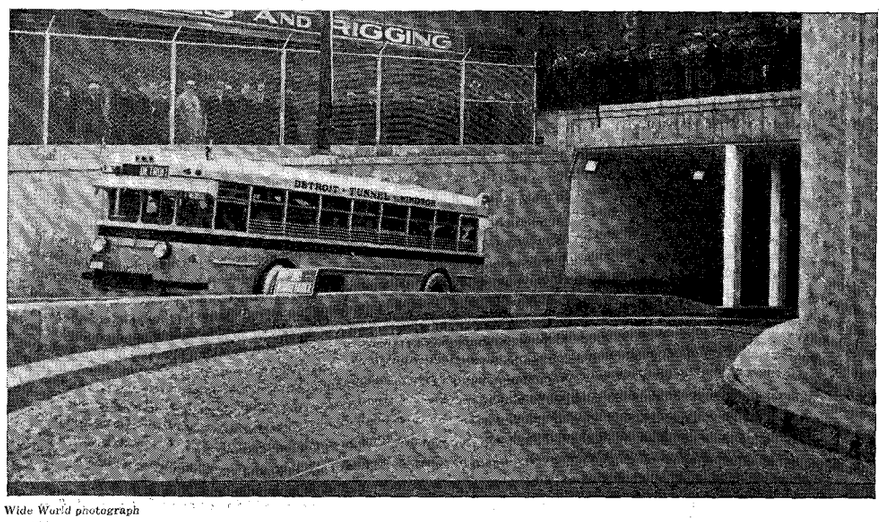
The Underwater Drive to Canada

LAST YEAR ABOUT eleven million automobiles, filled mostly with tourists, crossed the Canadian border between Detroit and Windsor.

Most of them went by ferry over the Detroit River, some of them over the new bridge which was opened to the public a year ago.

Now they have an underwater route by way of the new tunnel opened this month.

This is the only vehicular tunnel connecting two countries, altho there is a railroad tunnel between Detroit and Windsor



Wide World photograph

Under the Detroit River by Bus in Three Minutes

and another under the St. Clair River, some miles north of Detroit. Some of these facts are noted by P. W. Williams, writing from Detroit to the New York *Evening Post*.

The tunnel is almost exactly a mile long, and the roadway is 22 feet wide. The portals are conveniently located in the respective business centers of Detroit and Windsor. Through the tunnel run specially built buses. A trip between the city halls of the two cities, we are told, requires only five minutes, of which three are spent in the tunnel.

Fresh air is provided by two ventilating towers, and at each end of the tunnel has been built a miniature city to shelter tunnel and government officials and equipment. Mr. Williams gives a few more facts:

"Built by private capital, yet controlled by governmental agencies, the Detroit-Canada tunnel was a tremendous undertaking, and necessitated the expenditure of approximately $25,000,000.

"It makes possible the crossing of Detroit River by three routes, the Ambassador Bridge, opened to the public a year ago, the new tunnel, and the picturesque ferry-boat, which for the last few years was unable to cope with the ever-increasing automobile traffic into and out of Canada. Up to a year ago a wait of several hours in a line of automobiles, miles in length, was a common occurrence. All this delay has been eliminated.

"The tunnel alone has a capacity of 1,000 automobiles an hour in each direction, the only detention being the passing of customs officers. This, however, has been reduced to a minimum by the many lanes available after leaving the mouth of the tunnel.

"The new tunnel is sure to be of inestimable value to international tourists, especially as a time saver. During 1929 approximately 11,000,000 automobiles, mostly tourists, crossed the border at this point. The bridge was in operation only two months of last year."

How Leaves Let Go

THE TREES now stand bare and leafless, except for some of the stubborn oaks, which will stand in somber purple or brown all winter through, says Dr. Frank Thone in his Science Service feature, *Nature's Note Book* (Washington). Underfoot the leaves are pleasant to shuffle through on a sunny afternoon in the woods, but so little like the proud green canopy that the forest bore a few months ago that, except for shape, they could not be recognized. He goes on:

"How is this tragic change wrought in leaves?

"How do they come loose from the trees so easily when they have clung tenaciously against all the whipping summer storms?

"Pick up a leaf and look at the end of its stem. Look also at the place where a leaf grew on a twig last summer. On both you will find the same thing: a thin membrane of gray, dry corky tissue sealing up the wound effectively, preventing the loss of sap, and at the same time excluding the fungus spores that are the deadliest of the disease germs the tree has to contend with. When a leaf falls off the tree in autumn, this layer of cork is already there—a bandage in place before the wound has been made. Students of plant-life call this 'absciss layer,' which in plain English means simply the 'cutting-off layer.'

"What moves the plant to form this protective patch where a wound is in prospect is still a riddle.

"All the things that happen in autumn have been conjectured as causes: shortening days, falling temperature, decreasing water supply. The latter would seem to have a shade the better of the argument because there are trees in the tropics that shed their leaves with the coming of the dry season, when the temperature may be rising instead of falling, and when the days may be lengthening instead of shortening.

"But so far nobody really knows."

Electrical Smoke-Control

THE SMOKE NUISANCE could be controlled and promptly ended by the aid of electronic devices already developed and in use by engineers, H. O. Caldwell, editor of *Electronics*, and formerly a member of the Federal Radio Commission, asserted in an address recently before the New York section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Says the New York *Times*, in a report of the address:

"These remarkable electronic devices actually 'see' smoke released by the careless fireman by day or night, and instantly apply correctives without the intervention of a human hand.

"For example, there is the electronic 'smoke inspector' now installed in a number of important power plants. This device is an electric eye, or photoelectric cell, near the bottom of the smokestack. Opposite it, across the stack, is an ever-burning electric light.

"If a cloud of black smoke, resulting from careless firing, starts up the stack, the photo-cell is eclipsed and instantly operates switches to start up big blowers. These at once deliver an excess of fresh oxygen to the furnace and the smoke is burned up. All this happens automatically and is in full operation before the smoke gust has reached the top of the chimney.

"Automatic detection of night smoke is especially important in doing away with the city's smoke nuisance. Despite human watchfulness, many chimneys are now allowed to pour forth great clouds of smoke under cover of darkness. Usually there is little wind in the early morning, therefore these smoke-clouds settle on the community and produce the familiar black gloom which overhangs the city until 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning.

"Elimination of this night and early-morning smoke pall will go two-thirds of the way toward solution of the smoke-evil problem in New York and other cities."

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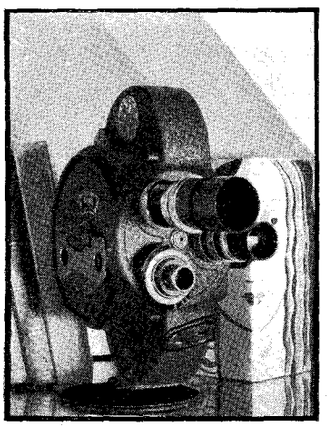
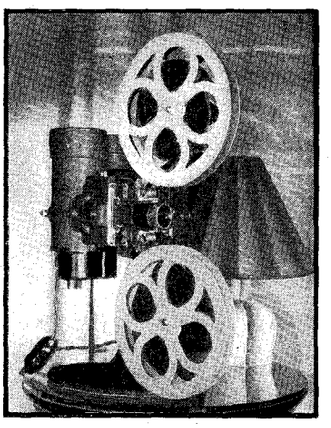
DEAR DAD:

"The one thing we want—Filmo"



Filmo 70-D, "Master of all personal movie cameras." Seven film speeds, three-lens turret, variable viewfinder. $245 and up in Sesamee-locked Mayfair case.



Filmo 57 Projector. Powerful 250 watt direct lighting. Silent movement. Absolutely flickerless. Automatic operation. $198 and up with carrying case.

" . . . a good soldier you've been this year, answering our foolish demands and our genuine needs with equal lavishness. You've given us just about everything we could desire . . . everything, that is, except one thing —a Filmo movie camera. And we've waited until now to speak of it because we'd like to make our first movie on the happiest day of the year—Christmas.

"You'll want us to have a Filmo, Dad. You can have even more fun with it than with Junior's electric train. We'll have movies of the children at school, our travels and vacations, and our backyard play. And you'll have movies of your fishing trips and your golf foursomes. And all together we'll have something infinitely fascinating and dear to us!

"With the Filmo Projector, we'll see these precious movies over and over again in the living room, keep memory alive and ever refreshing as long as we like. And we can have our own professional movies at home, too,— from the Filmo Library.

"We know we want a Filmo, because it stands to reason that a movie camera made by Bell & Howell, who make the big cameras which take the movies we see at the theater, must be finely made and dependable. Most all our friends own Filmos, too, and we know from what they say that it is so simple to operate that any of us can run it.

"We want you *in* on our gift, Dad, and you could select nothing so all-inclusive in its sentiment as Filmo. So this is your little flock's supreme desire for the year, Dad, and we know you'll be the same good sport you've always been—on Christmas morning.

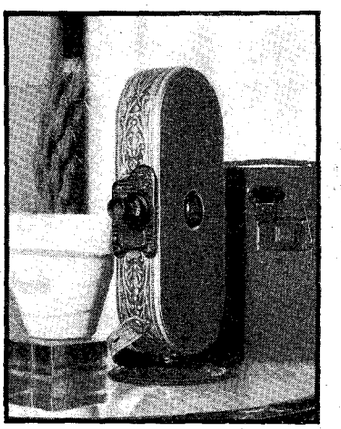
With love,

Mother Bill and Dorothy

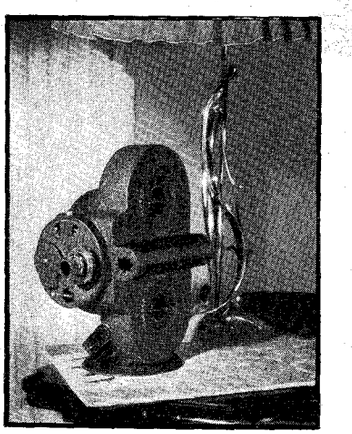
All Filmos use 50 or 100 foot films

For black and white pictures, Filmo Cameras use Eastman Safety Film (16 mm.) in the yellow box—both regular and panchromatic—obtainable at practically all dealers' handling cameras and supplies. Filmo Cameras and Filmo Projectors are adaptable, under license from Eastman Kodak Company, for use of Kodacolor film for home movies in full color. Cost of film covers developing and return postpaid, within the country where processed.

Bell & Howell Co., Dept. X, 1841 Larchmont Avenue, Chicago · New York, Hollywood, London (B & H Co., Ltd.) *Established 1907*



Filmo 75, "Aristocrat of personal moviedom." Slender, compact, highly precise. Fits the coat pocket. Choice of three colors–silver, brown, black. $92.00 and up.



Filmo 70-A. The original personal movie camera. Two speeds, spy-glass viewfinder, interchangeable lens. $180 and up with convenient carrying case.

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Filmo

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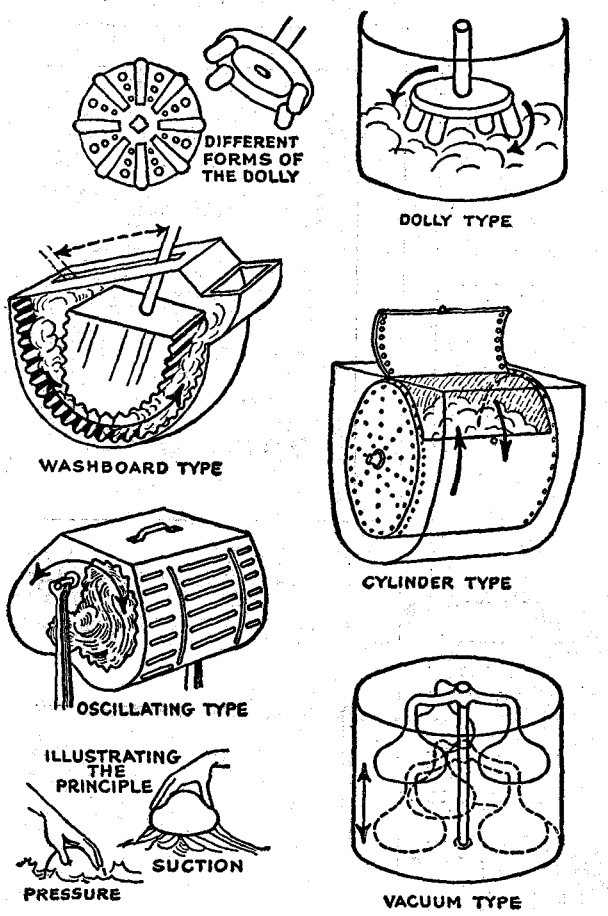
How Common Things Work

XXXIX—Household Washers and Ironers

WASHING AND IRONING CLOTHES by sheer "elbow-grease" does not suit the modern housewife. This is the "machine age," and she doesn't like to expend muscular energy on any job that can be done by a motor.

How she washes and irons by machinery is explained in detail by Prof. Carleton J. Lynde of Teachers College, New York, in his "Everyday Physics" (The Macmillan Company, New York).

Household clothes-washing machines, Professor Lynde tell us,



From "Methods and Equipment for Home Laundering," Farmers' Bulletin 1497, U.S.D.A.

Various Clothes-Washing Machines

may be driven by hand-power, water-power, gas-engine, or electric motor. Most of those that he describes are motor driven. He writes:

"The purpose of the washing device in each case is to drive water through the clothes to remove the dirt, but this is accomplished, as a rule, by forcing the clothes through the water.

"The dolly is an early type. It washes the clothes by moving them rapidly through the water, first in one direction and then in the other.

"The washboard type is in effect two washboards with the clothes and water between. Its action is a combination of rubbing and squeezing which forces water through the clothes.

"The cylinder type makes six or seven revolutions in one direction, then the same number in the other direction, and so on. It has baffles which move the clothes relatively to the water, lift them out of the water, and drop them back again, all of which forces water through the clothes.

"The oscillating type rocks the clothes and water back and forth, and thereby forces water through the clothes.

"The vacuum-cups move the clothes down and up through the water, and in doing so force water through the clothes.

"The gyrator is an inverted dolly.

"The portable washer has a motor-driven turbine which draws water in at a number of openings, and forces it out of a single opening with high velocity. This stream moves the water and clothes, and since its velocity is always greater than that of the clothes, it forces water through them.

"The centrifugal drier whirls the clothes in a circle at high speed; its wall holds the clothes by centripetal force, but the holes in the wall permit the water to escape by centrifugal force.

"A wringer or centrifugal drier may remove as much as 90 per cent. of the water, but the remaining 10 per cent. can be removed only by evaporation, that is, by molecular action.

"Hanging clothes out-of-doors to dry by evaporation is the ideal method, if the air is clean and the sun is shining, because the clothes are dried without soiling, and are partly sterilized. It is not ideal if the air is full of dust or the weather stormy. An indoor drier is nearly independent of the weather and of the condition of the air. It dries the clothes in a convection current of hot air produced by a gas-burner or other heater.

"Household ironers of the single-roll type have a shoe which is heated by gas or electricity and it may have one end of the roll open to facilitate the ironing process. The clothes are moved across the face of the hot shoe by the revolving roll, and are thereby dried and smoothed. The roll is driven by an electric motor and gearing.

"The large roll of the two- or three-roll type is driven by an electric motor, and heated by gas or electricity. Its surface moves more rapidly than that of the smaller rolls, and therefore more rapidly than the clothes, which move with the smaller rolls. Hence its hot surface dries and smooths the clothes.

"The ruffle attachment is a small single-roll ironer, and its action is similar to that of these ironers."

America: Clean but Not Cleanest

COMPARISON of the relative cleanliness of American and European cities is the theme of an article in *Hygeia* (Chicago).

The author, Ines Stearns Macaulay, bases her comments on a recent tour of European cities by Dr. George Soper, to observe street and outdoor cleanliness. We read:

"Altho American cities are far ahead of some European ones, they are far behind the cleanest European cities. In a two-hour ride about Munich—the cleanest city of all—the amount of litter seen was not more than could have been carried away in a man's hand, Dr. Soper reported.

"Litter baskets, attractively designed, securely placed, and emptied frequently, are provided in the cleanest European cities. In Paris, gutters and streets are flushed with an abundance of water.

"Automobiles send a great deal of dust to the gutters, and the wind scatters it. A slight breeze, in New York, causes the air to be filled with dust and scraps of paper. The dust blows into people's eyes, and settles on their clothes and in their lungs.

"In Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, and England, Dr. Soper found that a new system of collection of refuse was being used, which absolutely eliminated dust. The cities own special house cans, which they lease to householders. The can is emptied into a closed collecting vehicle by means of a shutter, which automatically opens when the can is prest against it, and closes when it is withdrawn, so that it is impossible for dust to escape."

"Ginger Paralysis" Traced to Unique Drug

ONE method of getting around the Prohibition law promises to give medical science knowledge of a new and interesting poison and a drug useful in biological experiments, perhaps even in medical practise, says Dr. E. E. Free in his *Week's Science* (New York). We are told:

"This drug and poison apparently is identical with, or closely similar to, a compound already known to chemists and named tricresyl phosphate. This is the material, experts of the U. S. Public Health Service have decided, which probably caused the mysterious cases of paralysis which turned up in large numbers early this year as a result of drinking synthetic 'extract of ginger' for the alcohol which that liquid contains. The chief symptom of the disorder was a more or less complete paralysis of the hands, feet and lower parts of the legs and arms. The rest of the body was but little affected and, contrary to the usual action of paralyzing drugs, there was no disturbance of the senses of touch or pain. The poison probably acted, the experts conclude, on a more or less definite spot in the spinal cord, so that the nerves controlling movements of legs and arms were blocked. No other drug or poison is known to act in this way. The peculiar effects of compounds of the tricresyl class on the spinal nerves now will be investigated in detail to see whether facts of biological or practical importance can be learned."

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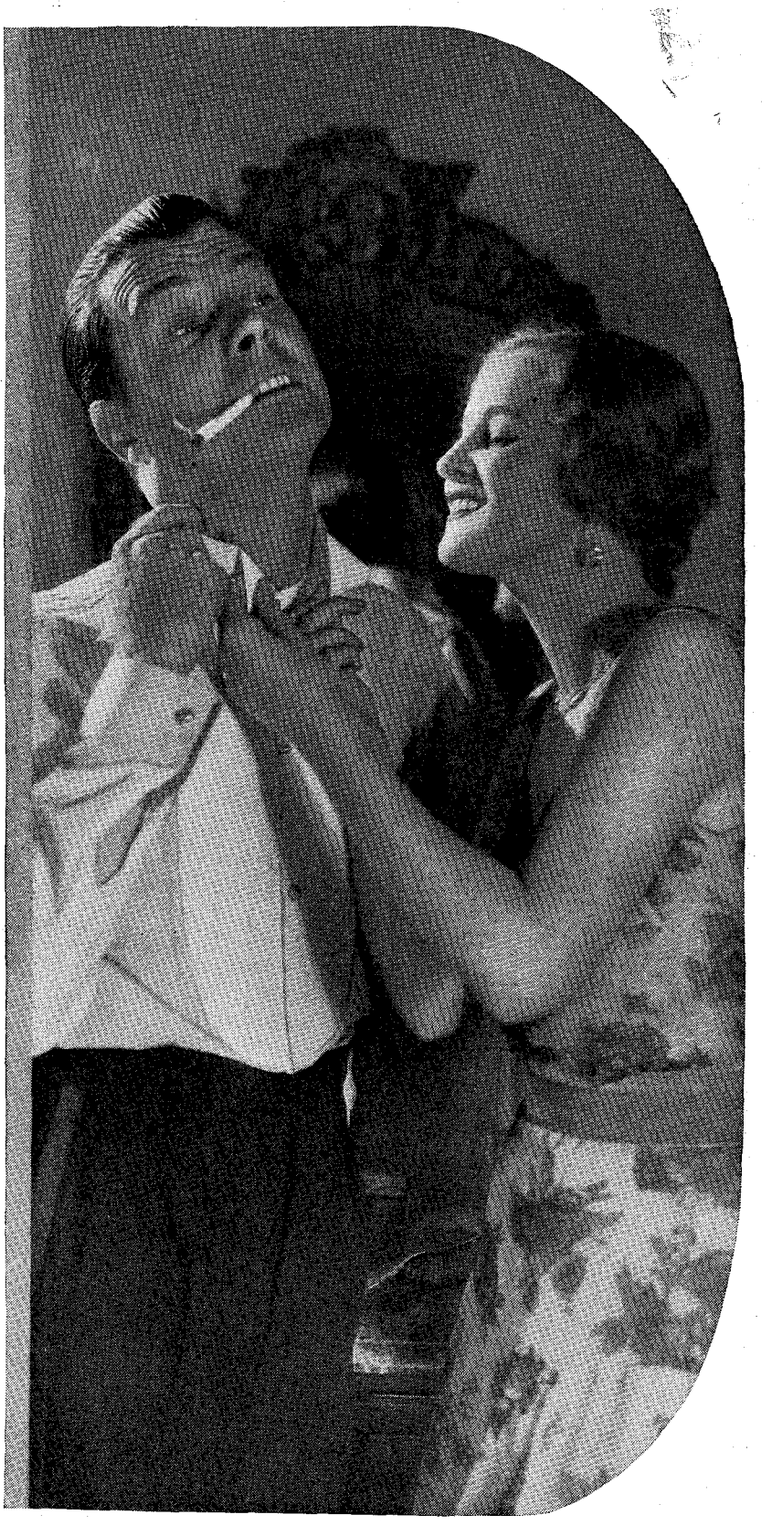
DO DIFFICULTIES DOUBLE YOUR CIGARETTES?



◆◆◆ KEEP SERENELY MOUTH-HAPPY WITH COOLER SMOKE!

When your existence becomes thoroughly complicated . . . do you go into a heavy session of cigarettes? That's when you will find delightful solace in Spud's cooler smoke. You learn how Spud's clean, cooler smoke always retains that natural, moist-cool comfort of your mouth and throat . . . how it holds and heightens your enjoyment of Spud's full tobacco flavor. Come on, troubled smoker or calm smoker, switch to Spud . . . this inimitable new freedom in old-fashioned tobacco enjoyment. At better stands, 20 for 20c. The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, Incorporated, Louisville, Kentucky.

MENTHOL-COOLED **SPUD** CIGARETTES

JUDGE SPUD...Not by first puff, but by first pack. Surprise soon forgotten

. . . continued coolness heightens enjoyment of full tobacco flavor.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

How Many Apples a Day Keep the Wolf Away?

SHE WORE A FUR COAT and an air of command. A prosperous-looking husband and two well-nourished children tagged in her wake as she sailed along Broadway's river of blinking lights.

Near the blazing entrance of a theater stood a thinly clad boy beside his case of Unemployed apples. He shivered in the evening chill, but didn't want to call it a day without trying the selling possibilities of the after-theater crush.

International

Selling Nickel Apples to "Mr. Glad's" Nickel Pensioners

The commanding matron in the fur coat stopt and looked at the apples. She also looked at the sign, which proclaimed their unemployed status and specified their price—5 cents apiece.

Hope turned a handspring under the young merchant's shabby coat. From others of the jobless army he had heard rumors of ladies in furs, angels of compassion, appearing suddenly and handing out largesse. Better still, bringing news of jobs!

Eagerly he touched his cap, saying:

"Unemployed apples, lady—only five cents."

"How much for seven?" she inquired cautiously. And then, as he was too staggered to reply in a hurry, she added: "I want seven for a quarter."

The sequel is related in the New York *World* by A. J. Liebling, who quotes the language of the boy himself, thus:

> I told her I never heard of apple men cutting their price, but she says some of them do. Anyway I told her I wouldn't do it. Then they all walked into a ticket agency down the street and probably bought some tickets. Coming back she asked me again if I would sell seven for a quarter, but I don't think this is no time for a price war.

AN exceptional incident in the picturesque apple campaign, which has brought substantial relief during these fall months to five or six thousand out-of-works in New York alone. As usual, it's the exceptional incident that makes the liveliest reading, so before glancing at the routine of the apple-selling emergency, we recount another odd and discouraging encounter that befell the youth interviewed by the *World* writer. He said:

> Right after I came here, two pretty prosperous-looking fellows came walking along and one of them left the other and stopt as if he was going to buy an apple.
>
> "Say, bud," he says to me, "I'd be ashamed to ask most people, but you're up against it yourself and you understand how I feel. Could you let me have a nickel for a bowl of soup?"
>
> So I let him have a nickel and he went away, and darned if I didn't see him stop and talk to another apple man down by the corner of Eighth Avenue.

THIS young apple merchant "got religion" in a city mission, and it was a man in the mission who capitalized him with $2.25 to set him up in business. Again we quote the boy's own words:

> I had my eye on this spot for a couple of weeks now. I figured if I ever got enough money for a box of apples, this would be a good place to sell them.
>
> Two dollars for the box of 100 apples, twenty cents for the taxi, and that left me a nickel in my cash drawer.
>
> Taxi men take us on board down at West and Harrison streets, where we get the apples, five fellows in a cab, each with a box. They let each fellow out at his stand, and we pay them twenty cents apiece.
>
> Most of my customers, so far, are drest as poorly as I am. I think lots of them buy the apple to fill their stomach, so they can skip a meal. Generally they start eating as soon as they get hold of the apple.
>
> Well-drest people mostly hurry by, as if they didn't want to look at you.
>
> There's a lot of talk among apple men about a lady that goes

International

When Father Knickerbocker Plays Santa Claus

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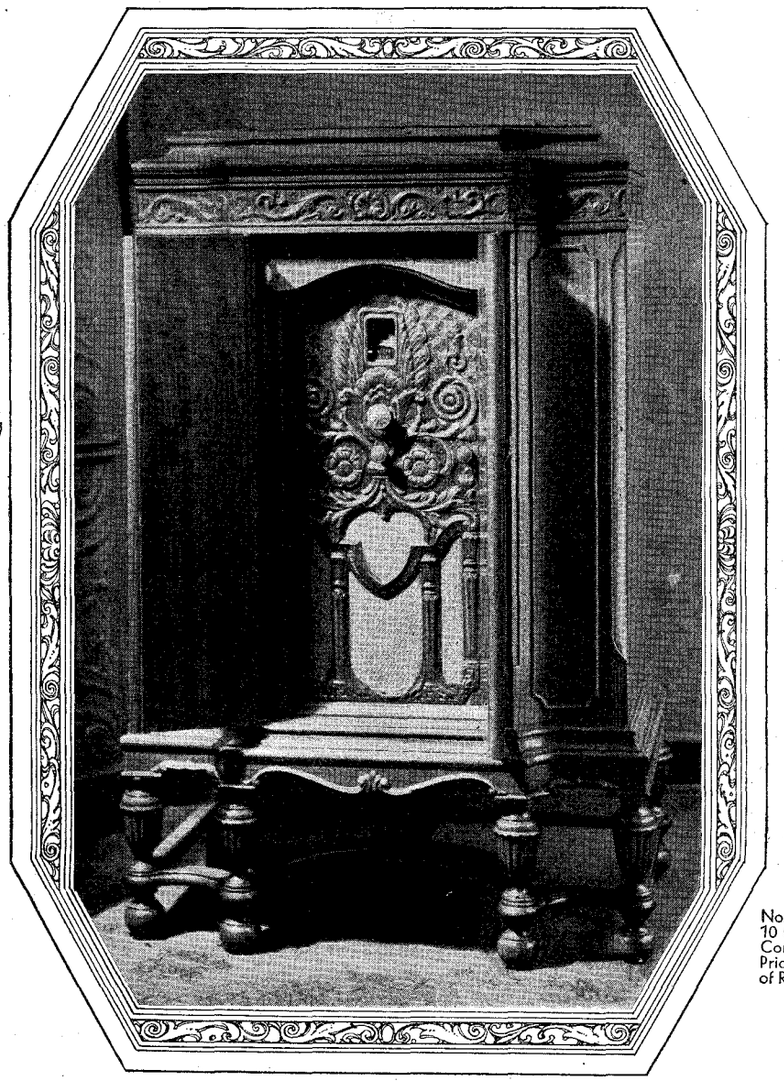
A Princely Gift



No. 14 Multi-Record Radio. 10 tubes. Automatic Volume Control. Silent Visual Tuning. Price, less tubes, East of Rockies $645

RADIO'S *most* *Distinguished Possession*

TO enjoy the distinction of owning as perfect a piece of sound creating mechanism as has yet grown out of the electrical arts, means to possess the new No. 14 Stromberg-Carlson Multi-Record Radio. The eye revels in its impressive exterior of genuine walnut; the ear responds to its tonal splendor made possible by Stromberg-Carlson's long experience in the telephone science.

The smooth accuracy with which this all but human instrument shifts and plays twelve electrical disc records one after the other, never ceases to fascinate—and it is immaterial whether these records are 10 inch, 12 inch, or of mixed sizes. But the true wonder of this new Stromberg-Carlson is its tonal revelation of the musical wealth in either record or broadcast programs—and the restricted dimensions of the regal cabinet in which is contained such a diversity of equipment.

To see it—and to hear it—is to know positively that "There is nothing finer than a Stromberg-Carlson."

Stromberg-Carlson unsurpassed quality Receivers range in price from $155 to $369. The Multi-Record Radio, $645. (Prices, less tubes, East of Rockies). They may be purchased with moderate down payment out of income at only a nominal finance cost. Ask the nearest Stromberg-Carlson Dealer for a demonstration. Learn his address from your telephone directory.

The Stromberg-Carlson Hour Monday Evenings over the N. B. C. Blue Network and Associated Stations.

Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

1894 **Stromberg-Carlson** 1930

MAKERS OF VOICE TRANSMISSION AND VOICE RECEPTION APPARATUS FOR MORE THAN THIRTY-FIVE YEARS

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around and talks to you and asks you if you are married, and if you say yes, and she likes your looks, she gives you a dollar. She says she can tell if you're lying or not, but of course she can't.

Some tell about getting $5 and even $10 from men that won't take no apples, but I ain't seen nothing like that so far.

You'd be surprized the number of people that stop and talk to you, tho, and ask you where you come from, and how you feel, and how long have you been selling apples. Then when they get all through, they tell you don't give up, and keep right on plugging, and half the time they go off without buying an apple.

It's better than no job, tho. I've been here since three o'clock and I've sold, let's see $1.70, $1.85. I had a nickel when I started—well, $1.80. That makes thirty-six apples, doesn't it?

I figure when those people come out of the theater they'll be hungry. Maybe I'll sell all the apples I got.

Wish I had an overcoat. I'm not used to this cold. I come from Illinois originally, but I spent the last two winters in Florida. Hotel help and such.

I used to work in the mines at home. It's even harder to get a job in other parts of the country than in New York.

In Chicago they bark at you if you ask for work. They think you're kidding them.

All I hope is that the supply of apples holds out. I bet there won't be an apple left in the country soon.

A MORE mature and detached view of apple selling is given in *The World* by Lindesay Parrott, who bought himself a box of apples and sold them on the street as a feat of journalism. He tells us:

It's wearing on the feet. It tears the vocal cords, and it provokes both symptoms of incipient pneumonia and a gloomy thought of bills from those practitioners supposed to be reducible to bankruptcy by just one apple every day, taken internally.

But with an unemployment sign, a box of Jonathans or Spitzenbergs (those are the red ones), and a street corner, the last provided by a kind-hearted city, the rankest amateur can make a living wage, at union hours.

It isn't very much, but eight hours' work should snare an income that will run to something more than Bowery flop-house quarters and starvation—maybe $3, maybe $6.

And that wage, with winter coming on, has been a magnet to so many men, these past three weeks, that, pretty soon, there may be nothing left for anybody. The apple racket shows the signs of being overworked.

There, summarized, are the conclusions of a *World* reporter, who, for a day—or rather part of one—turned apple salesman, with a "pitch" on Wall Street at the lunch hour and one at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue when the shoppers started home at four o'clock.

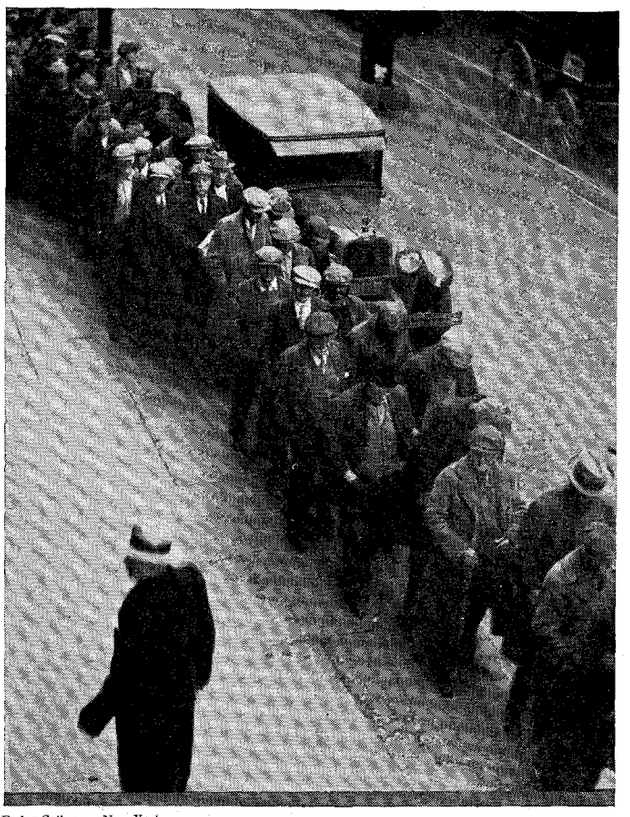
Total expenses came to $1.95—$1.75 for apples, sixty-four of them, the biggest size, and twenty cents for carfare.

The gross was $3.20, sixty-four nickels, and the net comes to $1.25 for four hours standing on a street corner, easy if uncomfortable work.

At that rate, union hours should bring $2.50. But the average, among professionals, is above that. They get up earlier and pick better spots. If you know how to sell them, the smaller apples, bought by the public for the same price—a nickel—bring higher profits, $3 a box instead of $1.45.

Two boxes in eight hours probably is the average—$6 a day.

LESS fortunate than Mr. Parrott was a reporter of another paper, who worked the greater part of a day, and cleared only ninety-five cents.



Ewing Galloway, New York

"Smash That Bread Line!" Is a Popular Slogan

The above is also a soup line at the Bowery Mission.

Perhaps the luckiest, or shrewdest, of the genuine jobless apple merchants was the one who secured a pitch at a place where 1,000 nickels were to be distributed by a charitable business man calling himself "Mr. Glad." Instead of joining the line and waiting for a nickel, our canny merchant stationed himself and his apples just beyond the head of the line, and sold out his stock to the recipients of the nickels.

And now we have the Jacksonville *Journal* advocating a street sale of oranges—also to help the unemployed, of course.

Depression has a strange effect on America, observes *The New Yorker*, continuing:

Older countries, when deprest, become subdued, thoughtful, and the sad weeds of famine overrun their national door-steps.

America, in her lean days, sits up and bawls like a hungry baby; she makes as much fuss and noise about hard times as she used to make about prosperity.

We were thinking about that as we wended our impoverished way down the Avenue the other afternoon, stopping now and again to press our nose against the enchanting windows of the stores.

We knew perfectly well, having read so much about it, that business was at a standstill; yet somehow or other the Avenue with business at a standstill was just as noisy as ever, and the throngs of financially embarrassed pedestrians jostled us with as great vigor as ever they did in the old days of healthy business conditions when the United States used to be referred to as the greatest country in the world.

Another thing we observed was the changed look on the faces of the dummies in the department-store windows.

These silent ladies, fashionably poised, used to exemplify—in prosperous times—beauty, sophistication, worldly wisdom, the charm of decadence. The ones you see now are quite the opposite type: they are the very pattern of naïveté—ingenuous, girlish, innocent, with their upturned noses and their chaste locks of silken yarn.

Seemingly America has developed a new feminine ideal, in keeping with the slump.

No longer can the Ultimate Consumer afford a worldly wise woman who requires a sable collar to hide her lifted chin in; what he wants is a helpmeet with a schoolgirl complexion, who wants to make ends meet, and who has only a rather sketchy idea of how complicated life can really get.

THE organizing of great football games for the benefit of the jobless has brought the lively world of gridiron fans into the picture. With Army, Navy, Notre Dame ex-stars, and the professional Giants eager to do their bit, this feature of the relief campaign seems to offer even more excitement than buying red apples.

And then there's the "Buy Now" campaign to make the shopper's life worth living.

Newspapers all over the country, not content with recording the news of unemployment in all its picturesque developments, have cooperated strikingly in civic relief measures. Many of them, too, have launched relief enterprises of their own. A review of these activities by John F. Roche, in *The Editor and Publisher*, begins with Chicago, where the newspapers "threw their support behind bond issues to be voted for municipal and park improvements, and collected clothing and money for the unemployed." Further:

(*Continued on page 37*)

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GLYCERINE

THE SAFE ANTI-FREEZE

One filling lasts all winter

One filling now .. and G. P A. Radiator Glycerine will end your freeze-up worries for the entire winter. Think what this means.

CONTEST BOARD AAA CERTIFIED TEST TESTED AND APPROVED NO 9326 RADIATOR Glycerine CONTEST BOARD AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION 19 30

G. P. A. Radiator Glycerine is the only permanent anti-freeze officially approved by the Glycerine Producers' Association, representing the country's leading glycerine manufacturers.

WORRIED

He's always worried because his anti-freeze evaporates. It gives him no peace of mind because it fades away.

SECURE

He always knows he's safe because glycerine won't evaporate. One filling protects his car all winter.

Why 1,600,000 *motorists used glycerine anti-freeze last year*

The American public is learning that *freedom from worry* is the real thing it wants in an anti-freeze. That, in a nutshell, is the reason 1,600,000 motorists used glycerine anti-freeze in their cars last year.

G. P. A. Radiator Glycerine won't evaporate. Its protection won't fade away. You don't have to keep checking up on it, running for more, or wondering if it has boiled off.

Figure out for yourself the worry and trouble this saves you. And remember, too, that glycerine has no annoying fumes, that you can spill it on your car without damage, and that it won't corrode the inside of the cooling system.

So just tighten up the cooling system of your car, put in one filling of G. P. A. Radiator Glycerine and enjoy a whole winter's protection without worry. Put it in your car today.

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
45 EAST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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A gift that brings a *lasting thrill* to all

Not expensive either . . . you can buy a Ciné-Kodak for as little as $75

IMAGINE the excitement on Christmas morning . . . when the family makes its first home movie. And the thrill a few days later when it's flashed on your own home screen.

Surely, there's no gift to compare with a movie camera . . . none that brings such pleasure through the years.

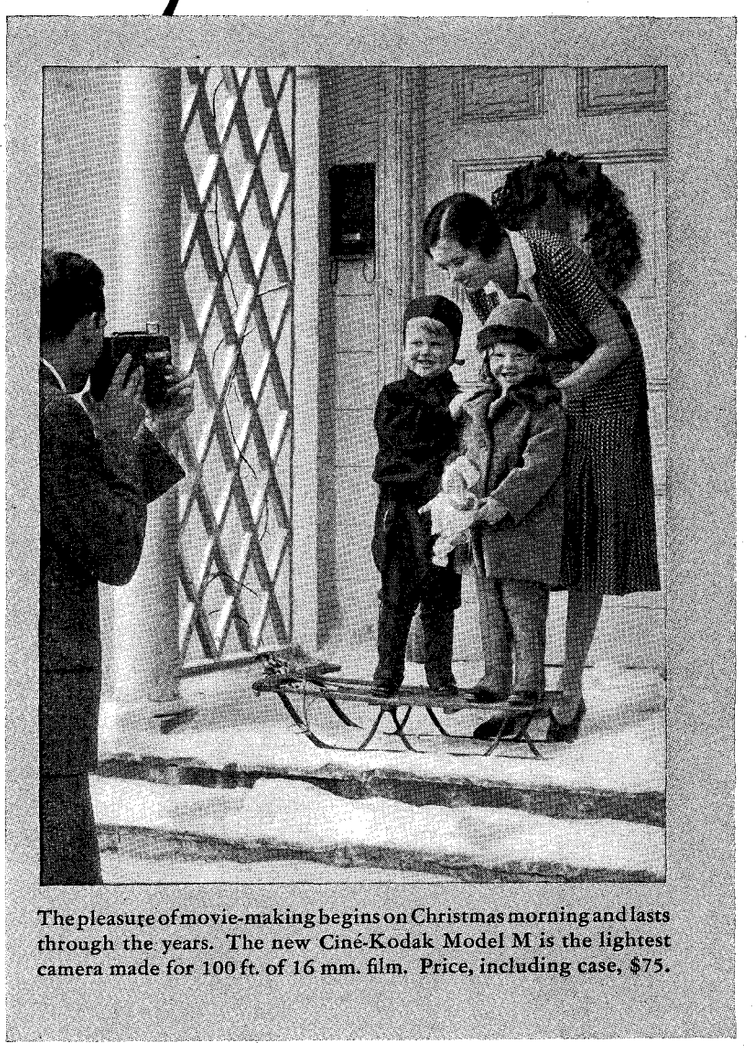
But be sure it's a Ciné-Kodak—the simplest to use. The camera that understands amateurs, made by people who know amateur requirements.

Anyone can make good motion pictures with a Ciné-Kodak. Crisp, clear, professional-looking pictures. Just sight the camera, press a lever . . . and you're making movies.

Your films are finished by Eastman processing stations . . . and in a few days you have them back ready to show in your Kodascope projector. No charge for developing; that's included in the price of the film.

Before you choose any Christmas present, let your dealer show you Ciné-Kodak . . . and Ciné-Kodak pictures on the screen. He'll show you Kodacolor, too: home movies in full color, as easy to make as black and white.

Ciné-Kodaks, $75 to $150. Kodascope projectors as low as $60. And many dealers offer an attractive payment plan. Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

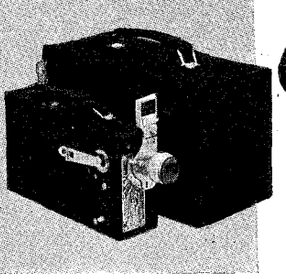


The pleasure of movie-making begins on Christmas morning and lasts through the years. The new Ciné-Kodak Model M is the lightest camera made for 100 ft. of 16 mm. film. Price, including case, $75.

What happiness a movie outfit brings into any home. Ciné-Kodaks, $75 to $150. Kodascope projectors as low as $60.

MODEL K is the marvelous new Ciné-Kodak that can be fitted for Kodacolor—home movies in full color—and long-distance shots. Camera and case match, in brown, gray, black or blue.

Price, including case, $110 with *f*.3.5 lens . . . $150 with *f*.1.9 lens.



Ciné-Kodak

SIMPLEST OF HOME MOVIE CAMERAS

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(*Continued from page 34*)

"The Chicago *Evening American* arranged for collection of garments through a number of depots established in cooperation with outside agencies.

After a fortnight with its classified columns open free to employers, the Chicago *Daily News* reported that more than 2,000 men had been placed in jobs. The arrangement will be continued indefinitely, and it was estimated that 1,000 more positions would be filled by the end of the third week.

The News urged every one with odd jobs around the house, special work in plants, repair work that had been neglected, to insert a three-line advertisement free.

Rules required that all jobs must carry a definite salary. Tear sheets of the classified pages were posted in store windows at advantageous locations, and each display was the center of a milling mass of men and women eager to learn of jobs.

The Chicago *Daily Illustrated Times* published a blank to be filled out and mailed to President Hoover, urging that work on Chicago's new post-office be speeded to give unemployed men jobs.

The Chicago *Tribune* accented relief for the unemployed in its annual appeal for Good Fellow contributions. The publicity matter in behalf of this noted *Tribune* charity strest the conditions existing in Chicago and asked that the campaigning be made a-year-around affair, spreading the Christmas spirit of generosity over the whole twelve months of the year.

In addition to this action on behalf of the idle *The Tribune* offered a telephone employment service. Requests for work and for men came in so fast in the early days of the drive, that *The Tribune* turned the project over to the Illinois Employment Agency.

The campaign for post-season football games between leading college teams as a means of raising a fund of several million dollars for relief work was launched in the east by Paul Gallico, sports editor of the New York *Daily News*.

In Boston "a variety of work is being carried on by the dailies," continues Mr. Rocke specifying a "Buy Now" campaign conducted by *The American*, and accompanied with a daily feature showing the various stages through which a given article goes during manufacture. Moreover:

The Boston *Herald* for some time listed all contruction jobs under way in Greater Boston. *The Traveler* threw open its classified columns, and *The Globe* adopted a similar policy.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* and the St. Louis *Star*, in addition to campaigns for jobs, are supplying actual jobs for workmen in construction of their new plants. *The Star* has been carrying on its "give a job" drive since April 1, last, and has run news and feature stories, and made liberal use of the radio. *The Star* publishes help-wanted advertisements free.

In Cleveland *The Plain Dealer*, *The News*, and *The Press* are cooperating in an organized municipal drive for unemployment relief. They are backing the plan of employing interests of the district to stagger employment, so as to provide part-time work for a greater number of persons.

A novel means of stimulating circulation of money is being sponsored by the Mobile (Ala.) *Register* in a "Prosperity Dollar Bill." Dollar bills with a slip of paper attached are put in circulation by banks. Every one who uses the bills are requested to sign their name to the paper, and are asked to call *The Register* office at the end of the day and tell how many hands it has passed through.

Through the efforts of Indianapolis newspapers a Thanksgiving Day football game will be played between Shortridge and Cathedral high schools at Butler University stadium. The proceeds will be donated to the jobless and needy.

In Texas, the San Antonio *Light* ran a daily coupon to be filled out by persons having employment to offer, and the Dallas *News* and *Journal* are printing free help-wanted copy during November.

The San Francisco *Call-Bulletin* and the San Francisco *News* are offering the use of their classified advertising columns free. The San Francisco *Examiner* will permit advertising to be charged until work is obtained. The Oakland *Post-Enquirer* recently ran free notices for the State Employment Bureau.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* has been one of the leaders in the proposal for a bridge across San Francisco Bay.

The San Francisco *News* is cooperating with the State Employment Agency to obtain work for the jobless.

Making Miss Office Wife into Mrs. Home Wife

THE HANDS THAT POUND THE TYPEWRITER are the hands that rule the home.

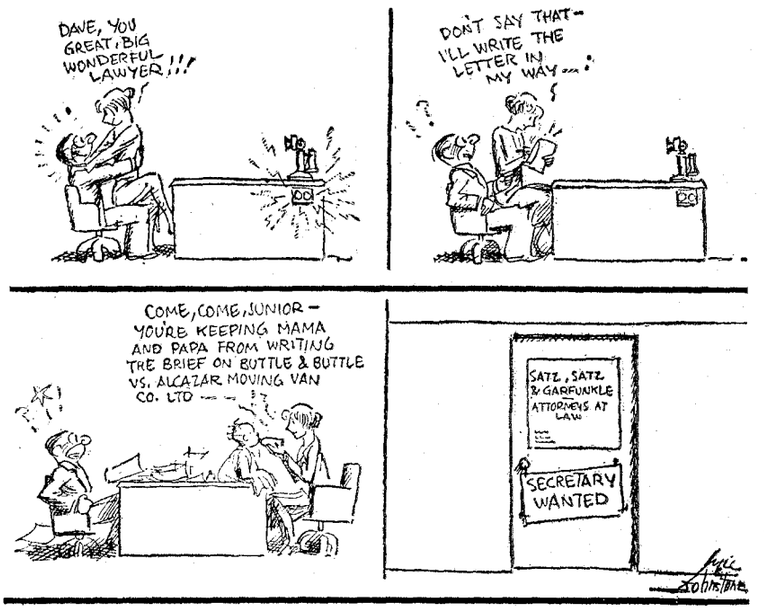
Or they will be eventually, if enough young lawyers take a recent bit of advice:

"Marry your secretary."

Dr. Edward Lyman Cornell of Chicago, speaking to Northwestern University law students on marriage, uttered that sage bit of counsel.

Just to keep the record straight, this is what he meant, he explained to the United Press, which quotes him in a Chicago dispatch:

"A lawyer's wife really becomes her husband's secretary in spite of herself. She can't help it. Clients are always telephoning a lawyer's home. Soon his wife finds that she is in constant contact with her husband's business. And a young lawyer usually hires a secretary before he finds a bride. So I suggest that he choose his secretary with care, and then marry her."


DAVE, YOU GREAT, BIG WONDERFUL LAWYER!!!
DON'T SAY THAT— I'LL WRITE THE LETTER IN MY WAY...!
COME, COME, JUNIOR— YOU'RE KEEPING MAMA AND PAPA FROM WRITING THE BRIEF ON BUTTLE & BUTTLE VS. ALCAZAR MOVING VAN CO. LTD
SATZ, SATZ & GARFUNKLE ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SECRETARY WANTED
JOHNSTONE

Such a Business

—Johnstone in the New York "World."

Thus Dr. Cornell balanced the advice in Professor Rogers's famous "snob" speech last year:

"It's just as easy to marry the boss's daughter as the stenographer."

Dr. Cornell certainly "clicked" with his talk on marriage to the budding Cokes and Blackstones, just as Professor Rogers "clicked" when he pointed out the supposed merits of being a snob. Tongues are wagging, nimble brains are figuring possibilities, and editorial columns are brimming over with comment. All that is lacking is some one to say:

"It's just as easy to marry the boss as the bookkeeper."

It is a thrifty idea, thinks the Miami *Herald*, "for it would be getting double service for a single price." That is, it would be, this journal continues, hastening to put in a reservation, "if the lady used her office wages for personal expenses, and did not expect an allowance as a wife. A good secretary ought to make a good wife, but not necessarily so, and a girl who had been kept busy pounding the typewriter all day might not be in any mood to perform domestic duties on her return home."

But a satisfactory wife, according to the Cornell specifications, must have more qualities than secretarial ability. The doctor, indeed, sets up a standard including numerous requirements. As

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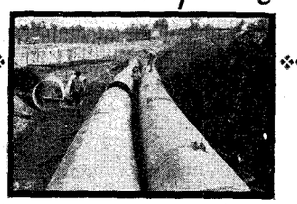
HOUSTON
is no exception



To drain effectively the streets of Houston, Texas: Storm Sewers of Armco Corrugated Iron Pipe being installed for many years of trouble-free economical service.

ARMCO

Universal Preference is Growing for

ARMCO *Storm Sewers*

Because they save your tax money

TEXAS OR MAINE, Oregon or Florida—it's all the same. Citizen taxpayers, protecting their own purses, are thinking about the drainage of their well-paved streets . . . and particularly about the champion storm sewers of Armco Corrugated Pure Iron Pipe. They know that the quality of storm sewers has a lot to do with the amount of tax money they are required to pay out each year.

Armco Storm Sewers, with an unequalled record of nearly 25 years service to date, are their assurance of decades of dependable, trouble-free, economical drainage.

Taxpayers are fast discovering that this pure iron product beneath the pavement does not crack or break or disjoint—never requires costly tearing up of the street for sewer replacements. And, more than economical in the long run, they find Armco Storm Sewers are easier and cheaper to haul and install. That further reduces the tax bill.

Universal preference is growing for this Nature-proved product. City officials and others may obtain valuable drainage data, gathered in the field by the nation-wide Armco group of drainage specialists, by sending the coupon.

Armco culverts and drains are manufactured from the Armco Ingot Iron of The American Rolling Mill Company and always bear its brand.

ARMCO CULVERT MANUFACTURERS ASSN.
Middletown, Ohio

Armco Culvert Mfrs. Assn., *Middletown, Ohio*
I am a ☐ City Official ☐ Taxpayer
☐ Engineer ☐ Contractor
Please send data on storm sewers.

I am particularly interested in _____

Name _____

Address _____

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might be expected of one in the medical profession. Dr. Cornell insists that a wife be healthy. And we read on in the Boston *Globe's* digest:

She must be able to run 100 yards in about thirteen seconds.
She must not be jealous.
She must be thrifty.
She should have, preferably, a college degree.
She should be blest with tact, good taste, and a gift for entertaining.
She must have a good business training.
She must be willing to have a family.
She should be willing also to "permit her husband to attend meetings and conferences" at any time.
Finally, she should look well and be smart enough to maintain her appearance.
That's all.

DOUBTLESS "the young lawyers will follow Dr. Cornell's advice closely," the *Globe* writer hazards. And certainly the writer himself has studied and analyzed Dr. Cornell's remarks with care and in detail, for he suggests these possibilities:

Still, one views with suspicion and horrid doubt some of the stipulated qualifications for this formal mate hunt.
Why, for instance, should lawyers' secretaries and prospective wives be expected to do a 100 in thirteen seconds? And how is this speed to be authenticated? Possibly by holding annual elimination contests at Atlantic City.
And if a lawyer finds a secretary to fill the bill, and marries her, must he then do without a secretary? If he needs another, and obtains one who meets the stipulations, must he marry her, too?
And so on?
If so, where does this process end? If not, how sad becomes the plight of the second secretary, whose qualifications avail her nothing! Won't she be in position to bring suit for breach of prospects?
The good doctor means well. Doubtless he feels that, being lawyers, those whom he is advising can be left to disentangle the complications. Or perhaps he knows that nobody will take advice about marriage anyway. Meantime, have lawyers' secretaries any qualifications to ask in husbands

AND the Miami *Herald* carries on in the same strain:

There is the question of dictation. An employed secretary may take a whole lot that a married one would not.
Then some wives may also submit to a bossism that would drive the secretary out of the door. The man who married his secretary would have to learn to differentiate between the two.
He must likewise look for some back-seat driving while in the office, if the secretary should suddenly forget her place and become a wife, and then start telling what she thought.
The double job might avert some romantic triangular difficulties, which occasionally arise when the man tells his secretary the wife does not appreciate him at home. The man would have no such escape.
The little woman would be by his side at home and in the office, and he could only flee to the golf grounds for a vacation. Further, how could he fool the wife by explaining he had to stay down to the office late when he hungered for a night out with the fellows?
Well, this sort of a debate could continue endlessly, and settle nothing. Men and women will marry as they always have, not according to the advice of a professor.

EVEN in the legal profession itself, which might profit in certain ways from Dr. Cornell's advice, we find a certain degree of skepticism. In Washington, Charles F. Carusi of National University Law School, and Charles S. Collier of George Washington University Law School, were interviewed by Martha Strayer of *The Daily News*. Some of Dr. Cornell's remarks, with the remarks about them by the law-school men, are listed thus:

Cornell said: "Choose a secretary carefully, and then marry her."
Carusi says: "If I'm choosing a secretary, I want secretarial qualities; if I were choosing a bride, I'd want something entirely different."
Collier: "The very estimable qualities such as diligence, carefulness, etc., shouldn't be lacking in a wife, but that doesn't necessarily mean a young lawyer should marry his secretary."
Cornell: "Don't marry a girl unless she can run 100 yards in thirteen seconds."
Carusi: "It isn't always the strictly athletic type of girl who is best fitted for wifehood and motherhood."
Collier: "Health is certainly necessary in a wife, but not particularly the athletic kind; a wife should have the normal, constant health which makes for a tranquil, happy disposition, and makes her an aid to her husband instead of a liability."

But Mrs. Grace Riley, of Washington College of Law, thought better of Dr. Cornell's counsel, according to Miss Strayer, whose account runs on:

Mrs. Riley dissents mildly from the Carusi and Collier exceptions. Mrs. Riley thinks Professor Cornell's points are pretty well taken, and meanwhile she files a brief on her own account for the young woman lawyer, since many students of her school are young women.
"It's a poor rule that won't work both ways," she says. "If it's all right for a young lawyer to choose his secretary carefully, and then marry her, a young woman lawyer should do the same. Let her choose a young man secretary—carefully!—train him to suit herself, and then marry him."
Now, then, do any young woman secretaries care to file an appeal?

IN many an American home the advice to "marry your secretary" will cause a smile of agreement, but not of surprize. For business men have been marrying their secretaries (and other men's secretaries) for many years, we are reminded. One of the cases cited is that of Senator Robert M. La Follette, who not long ago married his secretary, Miss Rachel Wilson Young. Attention is called also to such figures as W. C. Durant, the late E. M. Statler, and Carl Fisher. Finally, Gov. Huey P. Long of Louisiana indicated his opinion of the secretarial profession by putting his own in his Cabinet.
Carol Bird, in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, recites all these cases and then

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KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL
AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY PITTSBURGH
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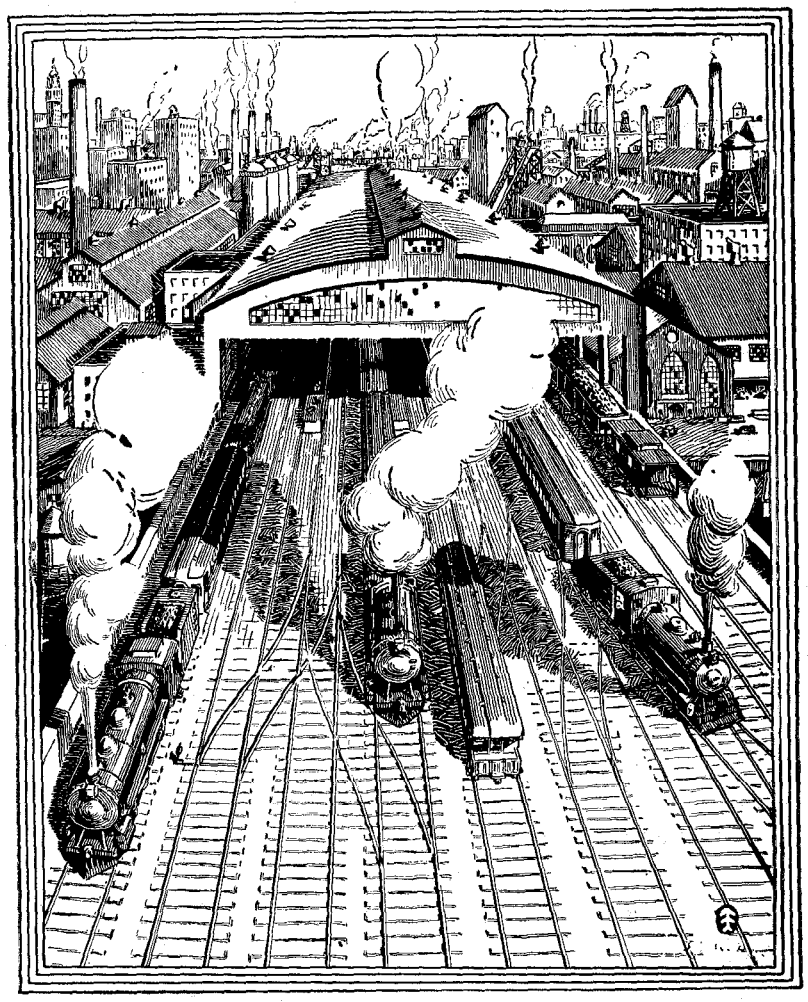
Save With Steel

CONTRIBUTOR TO TRADE RESEARCH DIVISION, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FLAT ROLLED STEEL MANUFACTURERS



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—that begins with metallurgy and continues through shipment—employing extensive and modern manufacturing facilities, and backed by long experience, makes AMERICAN Products a most reliable and satisfactory source of supply.

Whatever the requirements, quantities or specifications, for all uses in fields of transportation, industry or construction—AMERICAN Sheets offer efficient and economical *service* based upon real product quality—the kind that makes friends and keeps them. Supplied in Black and Galvanized Sheets, Tin and Terne Plates, for all known purposes to which sheet metal is applicable. Also KEYSTONE Copper Steel Products for uses requiring maximum rust-resistance. Sold by leading metal merchants.

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American Sheet and Tin Plate Company

GENERAL OFFICES: Frick Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.

QUALITY PRODUCTS — Dependable Service

SUBSIDIARY OF UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

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CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY
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FEDERAL SHIPB'LDG. & DRY DOCK CO.
ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY
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THE LORAIN STEEL COMPANY
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To find where to buy Telechron Electric Clocks, look for the name TELECHRON in the nearest classified telephone directory.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING IS EASIER NOW...

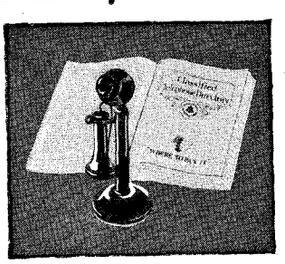
SO MANY GIFTS to find — and so few days left! To make every minute count, buy the modern way — by locating what you need through your classified directory.

When you want some specific product or service, simply look up the advertised brand name. For example, if some friend on your Christmas list is to receive a Telechron Electric Clock, turn to the name TELECHRON in your classified telephone directory — then go straight to the nearest dealer, or telephone him.

Telechron clocks are but one of a number of lines of merchandise listed in classified telephone directories under their trade marked names. You will also find familiar makes of watches, radios, coal, tires and many other things, from brake-lining to insurance.

In addition, your classified telephone directory lists all sorts of wanted services — Hairdressers . . . Plumbers . . . Cleaners & Dyers, and so on . . . each heading followed by the names, addresses and telephone numbers of convenient "service stations."

Let this ready guide book help with your buying, before Christmas when minutes are precious, and throughout the year. The service is in line with the policy of the Bell System to make each telephone *constantly more valuable.* It shows you the shortest route to exactly what you want.



FIND WHERE TO BUY IT IN YOUR CLASSIFIED TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

BELL SYSTEM — AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

quotes a physician and psychologist to the effect that it is quite natural for a man to marry his secretary. The doctor thought that it might be interesting to follow up some of these unions to discover how they are turning out. In answer to this request, Miss Bird writes:

Some one evidently did follow up the marriage of W. C. Durant, who some time ago married his former office worker, and found out that she had become such a thoughtful and domestic helpmate that each day she sends a hamper of food from her home by motor to the Durant offices.

E. M. Statler, the hotel magnate, married Alice Seidler, the woman who for eleven years had served him as private secretary, and who had been in his employ sixteen years. After his death, Mrs. Statler, who learned all there was to know about her husband's business during the many years she was associated with him before their marriage, took complete control of the $30,000,000 hotel chain.

About the time of the Statler marriage, Carl Fisher, millionaire real-estate operator and builder of the Indianapolis Speedway, married his secretary, Margaret Eleanor Collier. They could spare only a few minutes between board meetings, and so took the Fisher yacht and combined a business trip with their honeymoon, taking care of some business in Norfolk, Virginia, and snatching a bit of time for the wedding ceremony and a brief stay at Virginia Beach.

Senator Thomas D. Schall of Minnesota reversed the order, and instead of making his secretary his wife, made his wife his secretary. When he became blind twenty-one years ago, after an electric shock, he was in despair.

"Shall I sell lead pencils?" he asked his wife bitterly.

"I should say not, Tom," she replied. "We are going to practise law. I will be your eyes. You have your profession."

So when he was preparing a case his secretary-wife often read passages over to him again and again, and assisted him in many other ways in his daily work. He was elected to the Senate in 1924, after serving ten years in the House.

"If it had not been for the help and understanding of my brilliant little helpmate, I think I would have quit," the Senator admitted years after blindness came upon him.

A VERY superior type of woman, the doctor pointed out, is now occupying secretarial posts. Successful men admire the girl who can make her own living. Reading on:

One of the recent secretary-employer marriages which attracted much attention was that of the young Senator from Wisconsin. He was married in September to Rachel Wilson Young of Washington, D. C., at the Maple Bluff Farm Home. The former Miss Young is a Virginian by birth, and the daughter of Mrs. L. C. Young of Washington. Her family were neighbors and friends of Senator La Follette's for years.

For several years before her marriage, the bride was secretary to Senator La Follette, Jr., having joined the staff of the office of the late United States Senator La Follette her husband's father, in 1924. She participated in three political campaigns, and is well known to political leaders throughout Wisconsin.

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The Bees' Wireless

IT is apparently a sort of perfume, to which all fellow members of a particular hive are especially sensitive.

If a bee wishes to summon his fellows, he sprays out his perfume from an atomizer that forms part of his equipment.

At least, this is the belief of Professor Leuenberger, a Swiss expert in bee-culture, as stated by Jean Le Meur, writing in *Le Temps* (Paris).

How the bees locate the source of the perfume, we are not told. We can locate sounds because we have two ears at some distance apart; possibly the bees employ some similar method. Writes Mr. Le Meur:

Are bees deaf? Can they hear with their legs? Or with the 6,000 plates of their antennæ?

Anyway, they talk and understand; bee-keepers have never doubted it.

How otherwise would they know so quickly the slightest bit of news—good or bad? How could they do such team-work? But what is their language? Phonetic? Tactile? Mimic? Intuitive?

Sir John Lubbock, Maeterlinck, and many other entomologists, amateurs or professionals, have attacked this problem without solving it. Based on the recent discoveries of Professor von Frisch of Munich, the Swiss Dr. Leuenberger has given an ingenious explanation in a remarkable study.

He repeated the classic experiment of all the bee experts. In his garden, at some distance from the hive, he placed on a table a dish of sweetened water. Hours passed. Finally a bee arrived by chance. While he drank, the observer made a yellow mark on him, to identify him. The bee took no notice, continued to regale himself, and then returned to the hive, where he disgorged his nectar, and then made the rounds to tell his companions that he had found a treasure. He then returned to the dish, but evidently he had not been understood, for no one followed him.

Then the bee had recourse to what Leuenberger calls his wireless telegraphy. Between the two end-rings of his abdomen, a clear spot, humid and shining, appeared. Almost at once a bee came up and joined in the feast. Soon, hundreds of bees followed—all from the same hive.

WHAT had happened? Mr. Le Meur remarks that the bee, more fortunate than man, who persists in thinking himself the lord of creation, has five eyes and probably more than five senses, is endowed with a tiny transmitter or emitter of perfume (a gland discovered by Nasnoff forty-seven) years ago, tho he did not know its use. We are then told:

The perfume is a special one for each hive, and the bees in that hive are the only ones who can perceive it, as if it were a special wave-length; but they perceive it with astonishing delicacy.

We know that the bees' ordinary sense of smell, which resides in their antennæ, is only mediocre. They can distinguish such a perfume as that of mint, in practically the same way as we do. But, on the other hand, for the perfume of their own little abdominal vaporizer, their sense of smell becomes prodigiously acute.

The Swiss specialist gives us new views

"How many vitamins?"

Find out before you choose your cod-liver oil!

How can you tell whether a cod-liver oil contains enough Vitamins A and D to protect your children against infections and help them to grow straight and strong?

Not by looking at it. Not by tasting it. No—not even by a chemical analysis of it!

The only way you can be *sure* is by choosing a cod-liver oil bearing the label of a firm in whose scientific reliability you have complete confidence.

By a series of tests which require a month or more to complete, Parke, Davis & Company make scientifically certain that every drop of Parke-Davis Cod-liver Oil meets the rigid vitamin standard required by the Parke-Davis label. These tests are carried out in the Parke-Davis laboratories by experts with long experience in biological analysis.

Your druggist has Parke-Davis Standardized Cod-liver Oil in 4- and 16-ounce bottles, and in the form of easy-to-take soft gelatin capsules.

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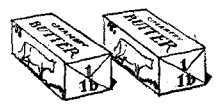
The world's largest makers of pharmaceutical and biological products

Each teaspoonful of Parke-Davis Cod-liver Oil contains as much

VITAMIN "D"
the rickets - preventing "sunshine" vitamin, as



2 lbs. of butter.

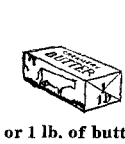
or 7½ eggs,

and as much

VITAMIN "A"
the disease-resisting vitamin, as

11 pints of milk,

or 9 eggs,



or 1 lb. of butter.

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Cod-liver Oil

Parke, Davis & Company supply a number of other cod-liver oil products also, including Cod-liver Oil with Viosterol.

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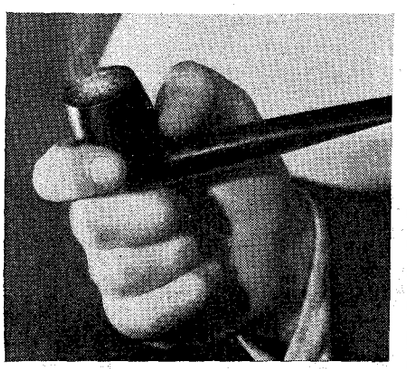
NOTHING TELLS THE WHOLE TRUTH ABOUT TOBACCO LIKE A GOOD PIPE



"For a true smoke ...give me my pipe"

WHY do men prefer pipes? Well, maybe the best way to find the answer is to get a good pipe, fill it with good tobacco and become a pipe-smoker yourself for a while. Maybe you'll find a pipe is *your* real smoke.

Pipe tobacco gets first call on leaf and blend—pipes tell the truth about tobacco. The very heart of tobacco is revealed by pipes. And there's something about a slow and even burning pipeful of good tobacco that helps a man think straight—calmly, to the point. The savor of a good tobacco like Edgeworth is not quite like anything else in the world.

You'll find Edgeworth waiting for you wherever good tobacco is sold. The pocket sizes pictured below are 15 cents each. Or, if you'd prefer to try it first, just send the coupon for a sample packet of genuine old Edgeworth, free.

EDGEWORTH
SMOKING TOBACCO

GIVE HIM EDGEWORTH and a pipe for Christmas—see what a welcome *they* get! If your dealer can't supply Edgeworth gift cartons, we can. Send us your cards and we'll mail the Edgeworth to your Christmas list—$1.65 a pound in glass jar, $1.50 in humidor tin, 75 cents a half pound.

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I'll try your Edgeworth. And I'll try it in a *good* pipe.

My name_____

My street address_____

And the town and state_____

Now let the Edgeworth come! J-43

on several other questions relating to bees. "We do not yet know," writes Maeterlinck, "by what alchemy the honey is changed into wax in their bodies." It has been said that they get it from pollen, but they make it in winter. Some say that they secrete it from their wax-glands, by changing some sugary food element first into oil and then into wax. But in fact, the propolis that serves the bees for cement is not derived from pollen or a product of digestion, but is a resin furnished by certain plants, and particularly by the buds of trees.

We can not follow the learned doctor through all his arguments, technical as they are. But we owe him our thanks for attracting our ungrateful notice to the little bees. They not only make honey for us, but they render us service, which we are too apt to forget, by cross-fertilizing plants, carrying pollen from one to the pistils of another. Fruit-trees, whose flowers have been sheltered from the bees by covering them with gauze, no longer bear good fruit, if, indeed, they bear any at all.

The Americans, who are unrivaled in the "industrialization" of bee-culture, and who produce honey in thousands of tons in their vast spaces, do good business when they pay the bee-keepers for locating hives in their orchards.

Leuenberger is right in thanking the bees, but he surely deserves thanks himself. Every year the 250,000 hives of Switzerland are inspected; disease is discovered and declared; if it is necessary to destroy a hive, the proprietor is indemnified from an insurance fund. This organization of Swiss bee-keepers, which has discovered the germ of the bee's most fatal malady, is in large part of the work of Professor Leuenberger.

A Misunderstood Fruit

EVERYBODY has seen bananas. Most people eat them, yet there probably is more current misinformation about bananas, said Dr. Forman T. McLean of the New York Botanical Garden, in a recent lecture at that institution, than about any other fruit. Reports Dr. E. E. Free in his *Week's Science* (New York):

Bananas do not grow on trees, but on a plant which is really an overgrown herb, like cabbage or beets. The tall stalk of the banana plant is not woody like a tree-trunk, but is made of the stems of the banana leaves wrapt around one another.

An almost universal habit in America, Dr. McLean said, is to eat bananas before they are really ripe, which is one reason why many people believe them to be indigestible. A fruit with a clear, bright yellow skin, a little green at the tip, may be most pleasing to the eye, but it is not ripe enough to eat.

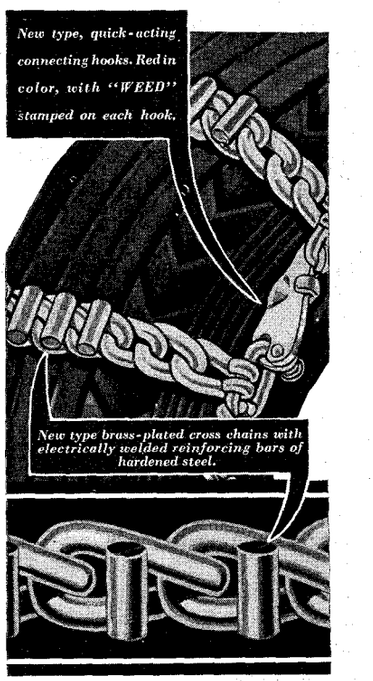
Banana-eaters should wait until the outside of the fruit is speckled all over with brown, so that the average fruit-store is about ready to throw it away. Then the inside is at its best.

Of hundreds of known varieties of bananas, only three come largely into the American market; the red banana, the dwarf banana, sometimes sold in California, and the common yellow banana, which virtually monopolizes the markets of the East. Through some accident of past heredity this common banana is seedless, much as has happened with the seedless orange, so that plants must be grown from the small shoots or "suckers."

307,000 USERS endorse the NEW TIRE CHAIN designed by WEED ENGINEERS

Here is the super-chain that car-owners asked for. It has steel cross bars electrically welded to the cross links and hardened—real steel cleats that grip like a tractor and make the chains last longer.

Ask any garage, filling station or accessory store for WEED Americans. Easy to identify by brass plated cross chains, gray galvanized non-kinking side chains, and red connecting hooks stamped "Weed." Made by the American Chain Company, *Inc.*, Bridgeport, Conn.


New type, quick-acting connecting hooks. Red in color, with "WEED" stamped on each hook.
New type brass-plated cross chains with electrically welded reinforcing bars of hardened steel.

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A PRODUCT OF THE AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY Inc. in business for Your Safety

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Will Bobby Jones Come Back?

"I'M awfully sick of it," said Bobby Jones; and by "it," the champion of champions meant playing in golf tournaments.

It was at the United States Open at Interlachen this year that Bobby made the admission. Doubtless it will shock many a fan. But we are constrained to believe it, for it is reported by O. B. Keeler, Bobby's Boswell, in the Atlanta *Journal*.

Bobby was pretty well worn out at Interlachen, and Keeler knew it. So he said to the King of Golf one day, "Bobby, when are you going to quit this foolishness?"

Bobby looked serious as he heard his devotion to golf so harshly criticized. But he answered, "I don't know, but pretty soon. I'm awfully sick of it."

Mr. Keeler relates this little anecdote in his account, in *The Journal*, of Bobby's recent withdrawal from competitive golf. The champion who won thirteen major titles, four of them during the past season, is to make a series of golf-teaching talkies. And he is to receive a sum reported by some to be as small as $100,000, and by others to be as large as $500,000. Most of the guessers agree on $250,000.

Whether this robs Bobby of his amateur status, in the strictest sense of the word, has not been settled. And it probably never will be, for Bobby refused to quibble and split hairs, showing the same spirit as when he declined the gift from his admirers of a house in Atlanta. In the statement announcing his retirement, he said on this subject of amateurism:

> I am not certain that the step I am taking is, in a strict sense, violation of the amateur rule. I think a lot might be said on either side, but I am so far convinced that it is contrary to the spirit of amateurism that I am prepared to accept and even indorse a ruling that it is an infringement.

But more important than this question of amateur standing is the candid admission that Bobby Jones is sick of competitive golf. The whisper has been going around for a long time. More than a year ago, when Jones was eliminated in the National Amateur, the comment was such as to justify an article in THE DIGEST, under the title, "Is Bobby Jones Losing Interest in Golf?"

And this year, after winning the National Amateur title, his fourth big victory of the year, Bobby in effect heaved a sigh of relief as he said to a reporter, "If I want to take eleven a hole, I can now."

And at last he admits that he is "pretty sick of it."

So he is going to cut out the tournaments. When he has made his series of instructional films, he plans to cultivate his law practise. And, most important of all, he will play a social game of golf when, if, and as he feels like it.

But is he really ready to drop out of competition for good? Won't he change his mind? These questions began to pop

King of 1930 Gifts for Men!

In this handsome wonder-box blades now sharpen themselves!

TAKE any good blade for a Gillette or Probak razor. Between shaves, just *keep* it in the uncanny new *Monroe Magnetic Sharpener*. That's all—*no* time, *no* work! . . . But an endless succession of *smoother shaves than men have ever known*—plus many blade-dollars saved each year! . . . In handsome brown bakelite, with fetching new brown and gold gift-box, there's no more fascinating, novel, and useful Xmas gift for every man on your list. For many times the *Monroe's* $2.50 cost could not buy its *scientifically better shaves*.

Enter Magnet—Exit Strop

Every razor edge is split, in grinding, into invisible microscopic teeth. (See micrograph below.) In the *Monroe*, a powerful *magnet* draws these teeth into *glass-smooth alignment* against its polished poles. The result is shaving ease and coolness beyond the achievement of even a master-barber's soaped leather strop—for no strop is microscopically smooth.

Here, at last, is an economy that *advances shaving comfort*—that improves and preserves *the maker's fine edge*. No more grinding out of second-rate "home-made" edges. You start with a new blade, and the *Monroe* keeps it better than new.

Has to be Great—or We Lose

New as it is, the *Monroe* is already sold and guaranteed by hundreds of the better department, cutlery, drug, and men's stores. But, should your local dealer lack it, the unusual money-back coupon below protects you in ordering enough Monroe's *now* to solve much of your Xmas shopping problem in this most attractive way . . . Price $2.50. *Guaranteed 5 years.*

What users say

Each phrase below from a different *voluntary* letter of appreciation. Names and addresses on request.

"The Monroe Sharpener has unfailingly given me a smoother shave than I had hitherto dreamed was possible."

"I have used one blade since May 7." (This was dated Sept. 10.) "I shave every morning and that blade, like Johnny Walker, is still going."

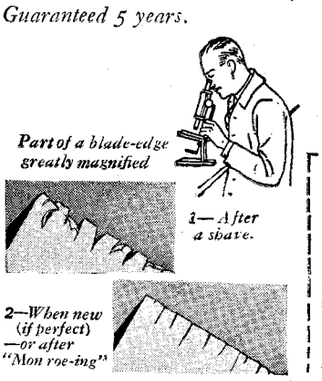
"In three months, I have used only two razor blades, and never before was I able to get such satisfaction in shaving with a safety razor even when I used new blades."

"Each morning, I open up the wonder-box and say to myself, 'Here's where you fall down.' But, to my absolute amazement, the d——n blade improves with each treatment."

"It wasn't so much the 52 shaves from one blade, as the *kind* of shaves that amazed me."

"A sensitive skin and a stubbly beard have made me buy innumerable razors and sharpening devices, but never have I had such sheer shaving comfort as I enjoy since using the Monroe."

"Shaving is quicker and better in every way. There is that delightful sensation of smoothness without smarting which results only from a perfect blade."



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Enclosed find $.....for.....Monroe sharpeners. It is understood *I have until Dec. 24, 1930*, to try one or have it tried. If not absolutely satisfied, I am to remail entire shipment on or before said date, and receive *immediate refund of entire purchase price, plus return postage.*

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A GAME BY GEORGE S. PARKER

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From out the glories of the past come forth the Knights of CAMELOT to fight their fields once more!

Jump, canter, capture, smash with a Knight's Charge, and clear the way through your opponent's forces to his goal!

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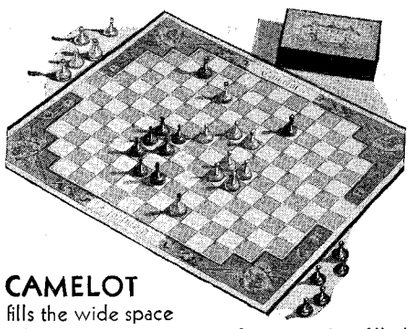
E. V. Shepard calls it "a masterpiece!—a new delight." **Mrs. Prescott Warren** says, "It has added another pleasure to life." **Milton C. Work** pronounces it **"one of the few really great games." Sidney S. Lenz** says, "It's a remarkable game. I play it a lot." **Elizabeth Clark Boyden** hails it as "America's contribution to the world's great games."



CAMELOT fills the wide space which for some centuries has existed unfilled between Chess and Checkers, with a game **far livelier and more interesting than Checkers,** and vastly simpler and easier than Chess.

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like firecrackers as the sports world recovered the breath knocked out of it by Bobby's announcement. Soon arose the chorus:

"He'll come back. They all do."

As has been observed, Bobby has declared himself out of amateur competition only. He can still play in the open, and the pro golfers, in convention in Chicago, have invited him to compete in their tourneys. The feelings of many are summed up by Lawrence Robinson, who observes in the New York *Telegram* that "it is the guess of many that within a short time Jones will ache to get a club in his hands once more in a serious way. If he does, then it will be as a professional golfer—one of the fraternity over which he has shown such obvious superiority."

WHILE in the New York *Herald Tribune* Kerr N. Petrie reminds us that "in its fullest meaning the signing of the 'movie' contract has merely removed Bobby from the amateur championship, in the winning of which in late years it is to be doubted if he found much satisfaction. Having squared accounts with most of those who beat him in the early years of his career, he had little left to play for. And knowing Jones, one feels that he will be back again sooner than many expect as a competitor in the open."

And one of the greatest pros of all, Walter Hagen himself, contributed this word, according to Joe Williams, who quotes him in *The Telegram*:

Jones is fed up on the game right now.

The crowds have got on his nerves. He thinks he would like to play for the fun of it again. This is easy to understand. Sooner or later all the champions get that feeling. But it soon wears off. Jones will be back. And the crowds will be bigger than ever.

A funny thing about crowds.

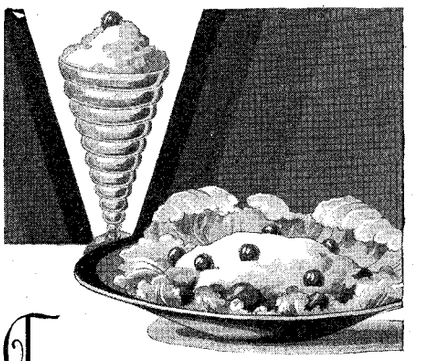
A retired champion interests them more than a ruling champion. Your sports history proves that. Jeffries drew his biggest gate when he came out of retirement to fight Johnson. Dempsey is still a great card as a referee wherever he appears. Tunney came out of retirement the other day to defend a lawsuit, and for the first time in his career crowds rushed to cheer him.

I don't think Jones will play again for a year or so, but when he comes back I believe he will attract the biggest gallery that ever followed a golf player in any country. And being thoroughly human, he will like it. There's a contagion about the spotlight that champions can not successfully resist. Few of them try to.

In the same interview Hagen paid this graceful tribute to Bobby as a golfer and a man:

I think Jones is one of the grandest fellows any sport ever knew, and taking him on that basis I should say that, no matter how much money he makes out of golf, he is still entitled to the highest estate the game can give him.

Golf has never produced a greater sportsman. That's the fancy word for it. A swell fellow, I call him. Everybody calls him that. He goes out and completely



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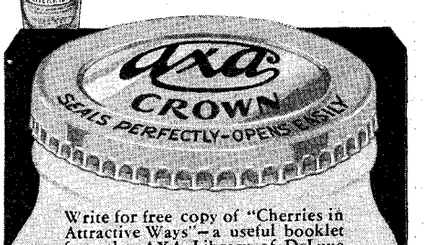
Packed in glass, cherries are available the year round at your favorite store. When buying be sure you get them sealed with the AXA CROWN—your guarantee of safety and so easy and convenient to open and reclose.



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whips the game. There isn't an amateur in the field who is close to him, and most of us professionals are just as far away.

Year after year he is out on the links giving the golf public the greatest demonstration of golf in the history of the game. Winning or losing, he is always the story of the day—and, what is more important, he is always the hero of the story. A graceful winner, and an equally graceful loser. The perfect example of what a real sportsman ought to be.

The years pass, and Jones, a young lawyer in moderate circumstances, a family man, and spurred by mild ambitions, is presented with the chance to make a fortune by going into the films and exploiting a golf style that nobody has ever approached in this country—a golf style of his own, built up through studious application and serious concentration.

Why shouldn't he market it? And what's wrong about it? And why should the fact that he goes into a commercial field make any difference in his social or athletic status?

Do you want to know what I think? Well, I think Jones is just as much an amateur, in the sense that it is ethically interpreted, as he ever was, and I also think that it would be an outrage for the golfing officials to try to professionalize him simply because he has decided on an open and frank career in the films with golf as a background.

I don't claim to be a deep thinker, a moralist, or a distinctionist, but it seems to me that if there is to be a caste system in sports, it ought to be founded on something higher than dollars and cents. Somewhere the matter of character ought to come in for consideration.

THE spirit of affectionate farewell runs through most of the press comment on Bobby's retirement. "The Abdication of the Emperor Jones" is the heading of John Kieran's column in the New York *Times*. And that is just about the gist of most of the editorials.

Mr. Keeler, Bobby's Boswell, was, of course, much in the confidence of the hero of the links. Before Bobby's decision was made public, the two of them talked it over, and Mr. Keeler, in the Atlanta *Journal*, paints this word-picture of what Bobby felt and said:

The decision to retire was made in Bobby's own mind long before the movie contract was seriously considered.

"Was it after you won the fourth major championship this season, at Merion?" I asked him.

Bobby grinned reflectively.

"Before that," he replied. "It was when I won the United States Open at Interlachen."

I recalled an incident in an up-stairs room at the Interlachen Club that hot Saturday afternoon, when Bobby had finished and it had just been established that Mac Smith had not collared him. I went up to Bobby, and he was looking pretty well hauled down. I put my hands on his shoulders, and I asked him:

"Bobby, when are you going to quit this darned foolishness?"

It is possible I did not say "darned"; it had been an unusually tough finish.

Bobby looked a shade more serious.

"I don't know," he replied. "But pretty soon. I'm awfully sick of it."

And I remembered he had said the same thing, exactly, in an up-stairs room of the

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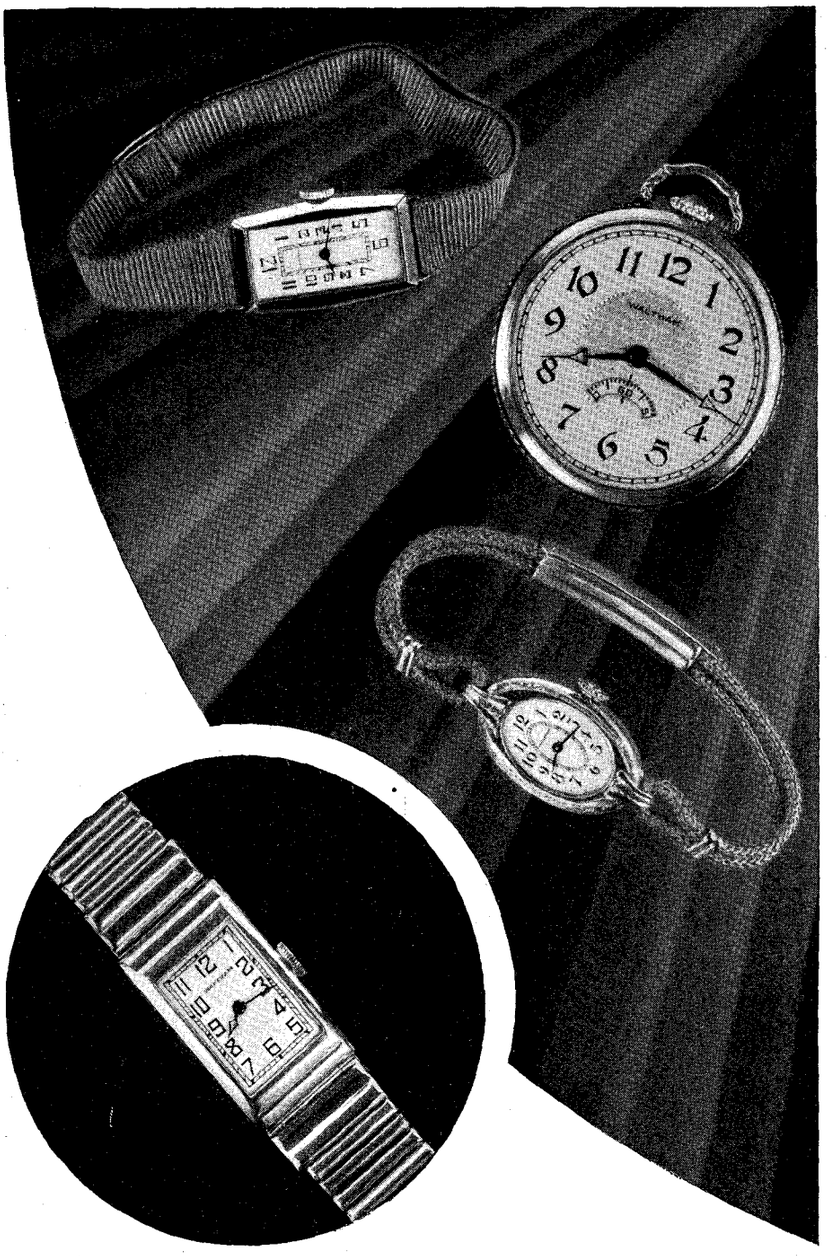

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old club-house at Hoylake, when he was waiting for the jury to come in, in the persons of Leo Diegel and Mac Smith, so he would know whether or not he had won the British Open Championship.

"I wouldn't go through another three days like these for anything I can think of," Bobby said then.

"No, I don't enjoy competition any more. When I was younger, it was a lot different. Nothing much was expected of me, and I had a lot of fun, battling with the boys.

"If I didn't win—if I didn't make a showing, it made no difference. Golf was just a game and I loved it and I met a lot of good fellows, and a tournament was a big show, for me."

I asked Bobby when he began getting serious about it, so that the competitive side of the game started bearing down on him.

"I suppose it was along in 1924 or 1925," he replied. "You remember when I told you—I think in 1925 after I won the National Amateur at Oakmont—that I had an ambition in golf; that if I could only be national champion of the United States six years in succession, either amateur or open, I would be ready to hang up the old clubs and let all the boys take a shot at that."

I remembered, distinctly. It was in 1925. He had won three national championships—the Open in 1923, and the Amateur in 1924 and 1925. And yet his ambition, to win three more major competitions in successive years, appeared so improbable to both of us that we never mentioned it again, to each other, until recently. I never mentioned it in print, of course, until after he was done with the "clean-up" year of 1930, when he had been national champion of the United States, not six, but eight years in succession, and had concluded with the grand slam of golf, winning the four major titles in the same year.

So major competition became serious, along in 1924 and 1925. Bobby was expected to win or, at the worst, to "make a showing."

And it got worse and worse, and the pressure became heavier and heavier, and at last came the big year—and the finish, and "good-by to all that."

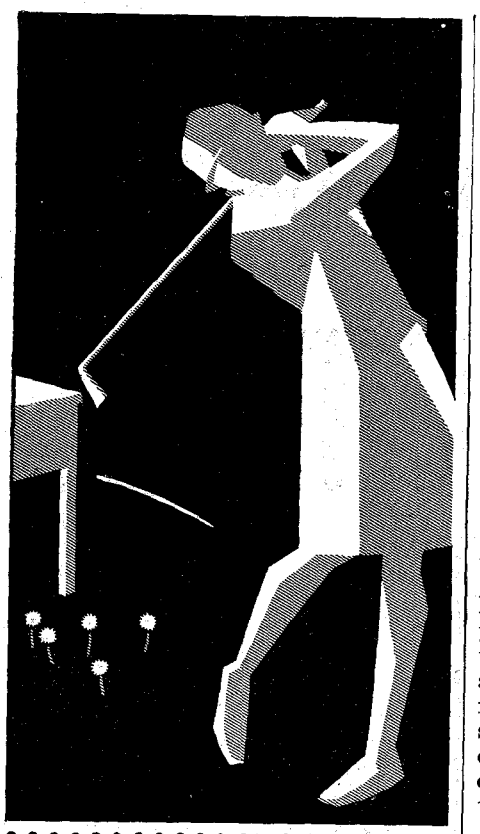
"YOU'RE out of the international matches too?" Mr. Keeler asked. And Bobby replied:

"Of course. I'm very happy that in the last two in which I competed I was honored with the captaincy of the United States team, and that we won conclusively. I'm out of all formal competitive golf, forever."

There was a little pause here. It seemed incredible, some way, that the boy I had followed 120,000 miles, and attended in twenty-seven major championships, really and truly was through. It seemed especially incredible to me, the only person who has seen him win all thirteen of his national championships. But there it was. And, to tell the truth, I was very happy about it, and very sad, at the same time. As the years go by, I suppose it becomes increasingly hard to say "good-by to all that."

"But you'll attend a lot of the championships, won't you?" I asked.

"Sure," he answered, with some animation. "I'll enjoy them, now. I won't have to go in training for them, and I can play practise rounds with the boys, and see all my old friends, and maybe write



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something about the tournaments. I'll have a lot of fun—now."

Also, he could play in exhibition matches for worthy causes, and that sort of thing.

"I'll never give up golf," said Bobby. "It has been too much of my life, and I love it too well."

But it will be an easier and a more gracious trail, from now on.

I asked Bobby one more question.

"Do you remember the night on the Pullman," I said, "when we were going out to St. Louis for the National Amateur championship, in 1921, back in the good old days when we didn't have drawing-rooms and special cars and that sort of thing—when we took lowers if we could get them, and uppers when we couldn't? And this time we had lowers, and I sat in your berth with you while the porter was making mine down, and I told you something? I told you that you were the greatest golfer the world had ever seen, and that when you got that into your skull, you were going to win a lot of championships? Do you remember that?"

"Yes," said Bobby, "I remember you told me that."

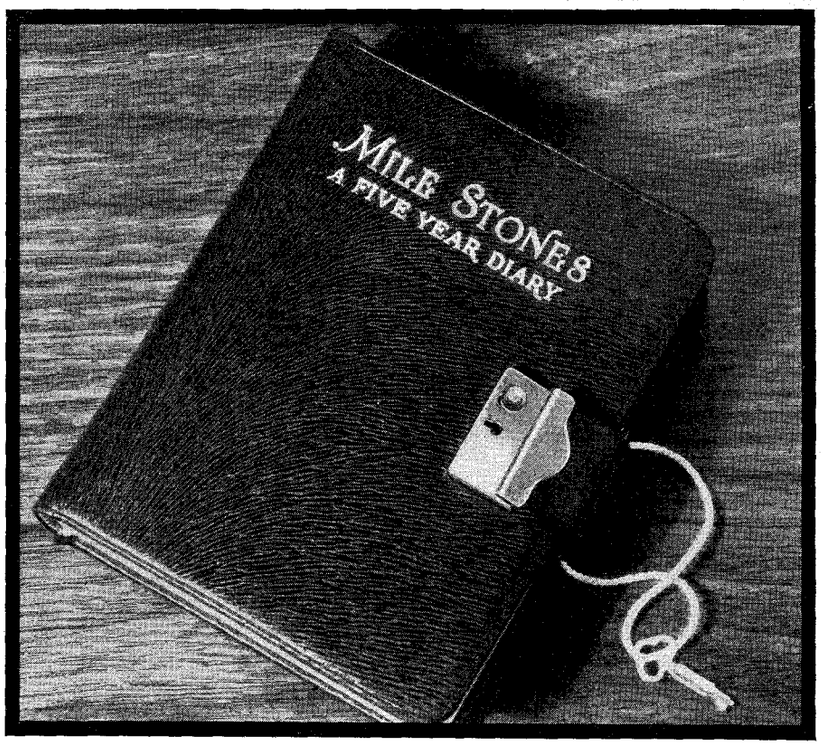
And then he smiled. And that was all.

THAT "no one but Bobby could have timed so perfectly his withdrawal from golfing competition is as certain as that no man can equal what that competition produced," says *The Journal*. And in the New York *World*, Dick Williams adds that the passing of Jones "means that the most successful competitive golfer in the history of the game has gone along." And then Mr. Williams outlines thus Bobby's golfing significance:

Unless one understands thoroughly the vagaries of golf, one can not begin to appreciate the tremendous stature of Jones the golfer. To do so one must consider that prior to his coming, consistent winning in golf was as foreign as consistent losing at football is at Notre Dame. He is the first man who ever entered a National Open tournament with odds against him less than 9 to 1, and at Interlachen this year, one couldn't get better than 4 to 1 against him.

He is likewise the only man who ever entered an Amateur tournament with the odds better than 9 to 1 against him, and at Merion this year one couldn't get 2 to 1 consistently. These things may give some idea of the colossal shadow he cast over the links game, and the thoroughness with which he dominated the field. His winning of thirteen major titles was but a drop in the bucket among the achievements that can be traced to him, yet that is a record that never has been approached, especially when it is remembered that he competed but fourteen years in the National Amateur and some eleven years in the open.

When still in his early teens—he was fourteen—he went into the National Amateur, played at Merion, too, where this year he capped his spectacular career with his fourth major victory of the season, and reached the third round before losing. When not yet eighteen he was finalist in the National Amateur, and when not yet twenty he had twice finished in the money in the national open. Now, at twenty-eight, he is retiring with no more worlds left to conquer and with every major golf trophy for 1930—the British Amateur and Open and the American Amateur and Open—in his possession.



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But Bobby's retirement is more than a national event. It is international. The Associated Press pictures crêpe on the door-knobs at the Royal and Ancient Clubhouse at St. Andrews, where Bobby has won many a victory. Reading on:

No longer will that sturdy youth, grim and silent as the frowning Grampian Hills beyond, stride over those ancient links that skirt St. Andrew's Bay in quest of Britain's treasured golfing titles.

It is the end of an era in golf. There is nothing the Royal and Ancient Club can do about it. Bobby is a member of that select body, and presumably he continues his amateur status. Even should he wish to compete at some future date in a British championship, the whole question of his eligibility would be in the hands of the United States Golf Association. If the U. S. G. A. vouches for Jones or anybody else as an amateur, and forwards the name to the British championship committee, it will be accepted.

The U. S. G. A. has adopted the Royal and Ancient's definition of an amateur, and the U. S. G. A. and British championship committees have reciprocal agreements regarding amateurs.

Nevertheless, British solons recently have been knitting their brows over the question of amateur status. First came George Von Elm's announcement that he would be a businessman-golfer, and now Bobby as an exponent of golfing pedagogy by medium of the movies.

Underground Stuff in Washington

WHIST! Keep it under your hat.

President Hoover could motor from the White House to the Capitol without going outdoors or above ground.

Believe it or not, so says rumor.

And altho the rumor has been officially denied, the whisper persists in Washington that the White House is provided with enough secret passages (and presumably sliding panels) to satisfy the most rabid detective-story fan.

There are said to be passages connecting the President's official residence with the Treasury and State, War, and Navy Buildings that flank it on either side. And according to Alma Chesnut, writing in the New York *World* Magazine, "an emergency passageway large enough to accommodate the White House motor-car, and designed for use by the President in dangerous times, is said to extend the length of Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol, a distance of more than a mile."

Thus we see that underground stuff goes on in Washington that has never been exposed by reformers, and of which voters and taxpayers have no notion.

So complex and circuitous is the maze of "subterranean passageways," that they would seem, after a perusal of Miss Chesnut's account, to be popping out everywhere. The entrance to one tunnel, disguised with a cupboard, was found a few years ago, we read, in the dining-room of

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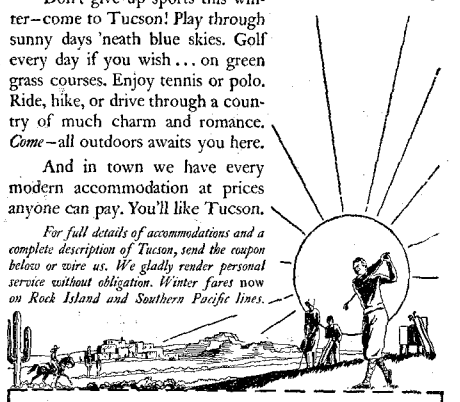

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the Du Pont Hotel, once used as the Italian Embassy.

The tunnels now in use are not officially secret, but they seem to be to all intents and purposes. They were designed "for convenience and economy. Altho it is disclaimed that they are 'secret,' they are always under the watchful eyes of guards, and it is not denied that they sometimes serve to cast a veil of secrecy over the transportation of valuable materials and documents. In case of invasion they could serve a useful purpose by enabling officials to pass secretly from one building to another."

Some of the Federal buildings known to have underground passageways are, according to Miss Chesnut:

The Capitol, the Library of Congress, the Senate and House Office Buildings, the Treasury, city Post-Office, Smithsonian Institution, the old and new museums, the Patent Office and General Land Office, and buildings of the Bureau of Standards group in an outlying part of the city. Information about the tunnels is scattered, but evidence points to the existence of many more than the ones specified.

The only subway in the city operates between the Capitol and the Senate Office Building, on the north side of the Plaza. A walking-tunnel extends to the House Office Building on the south side of the Plaza, and a third tunnel, used for the transportation of books, links the Capitol with the Library of Congress.

THE dignified Treasury, "a building of mysterious underground ramifications," is equipped with "a walking-tunnel linking it with the Treasury Annex" on the other side of the street, we are told as we read on:

A similar tunnel links the Patent Office, Eighth and F Streets, with the General Land Office on the opposite corner. Valuable papers and documents have gone through these two passages.

Three buildings of the National Museum group on the Mall are connected with tunnels. These are the Old Museum, the New Museum, and the Smithsonian Institution. Rare scientific material, paintings, works of ancient craftsmen in carved ivory, enamel and porcelain, prehistoric relics that could never be replaced, if stolen, have been moved from one building to another without ever being exposed to public view. Their transference can always be a matter of utmost secrecy.

Visitors to the Bureau of Standards are shown many rare things, but most of them leave the "campus" without being told that the main buildings of the group are connected by subterranean passages which employees use, and through which electric trucks carry materials and machines of all descriptions. The Administration Building and its two wings, the Industrial Building and, at the foot of a steep hill, the Chemistry Building and others are conveniently linked. Owing to the topography one sometimes takes an elevator that drops down, down into the earth before reaching the tunnel level.

Tunnels of a different sort, not intended for transportation or communication, but easily adaptable to use in an emergency, connect the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Library of Congress, Government Printing Office, the temporary buildings built on Union Station

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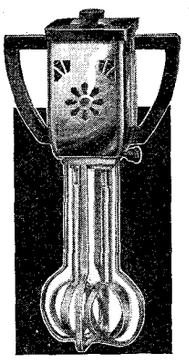

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Plaza during the war, and the buildings in the Botanical Gardens on lower Pennsylvania Avenue. These tunnels, ramifications from the Capitol power plant, E Street, between South Capital and New Jersey Avenue Southeast, carry heat, light, and power to this large group of buildings. They measure five by eight feet.

UNDERGROUND passageways, official and otherwise, are not new to Washington, Miss Chesnut writes as prelude to her explanation of these tunnels:

They are probably a carry over from Old World capitals, whence the first settlers came. There is ample evidence in history and tradition that the Federal City, in days when the nation was young and its fate uncertain, was equipped with devious routes of the sort that played a stirring rôle.

Suter's Tavern, frequented by General Washington; Tunnicliff's, a famous rendezvous which still stands at Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue; an old house on New Jersey Avenue near C Street; the Old Capitol, 21 First Street Northeast, once the home of John C. Calhoun, and the Old Jail of Civil War days, all are said to have been equipped with secret passages.

But "the most amazing stories of old tunnels center about the Octagon House, that strange, many-angled mansion that Col. John Tayloe of Virginia, intimate friend of George Washington, built in 1800 within a stone's throw of the White House." And the account runs on:

Situated at the corner of Eighteenth Street and New York Avenue, this venerable relic of the olden time still stands to-day, haunted, some say, by ghosts out of its glamourous past.

It is easy to understand how legend has woven its fantastic web about this hoary mansion. The stones of its circular reception hall have resounded to the steps of men and women renowned in history. Here came Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson and Decatur, Webster and Clay, Calhoun, Steuben, Lafayette and Van Rensselaer. President Madison and the celebrated Dolly occupied it for a year after the White House had been burned by the British in 1814. In a room which served as the Presidential office, the circular room on the second floor, the Treaty of Ghent was signed.

Washington himself is said to have selected the site, and to have visited the house often while it was under construction. The Octagon is Georgian colonial in design. It boasts a secret stairway, mysterious corner-closets, hidden doors, slave quarters and, of course, an underground tunnel. The remains of this tunnel exist to-day, but tradition alone explains where it originally led. It reaches out under Eighteenth Street for a distance of twenty or thirty feet, then ends abruptly in a brick wall. No one knows when it was walled up, and extensive building operations in the neighborhood have long since obliterated other traces of it.

That the Octagon was designed so that any one familiar with it could escape with all entrances blocked is apparent to even the cursory examiner. A secret staircase, running from attic to basement, communicates with the tunnel, and this stairway is reached by concealed doors opening onto the first, second, and third-floor landings.

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After Colonel Tayloe's death the Octagon was vacant for many years, partly because the neighborhood had deteriorated, and partly because of the stories of ghostly happenings at the old mansion.

After passing through many vicissitudes the Octagon was purchased by the American Institute of Architects in 1902 and restored to a semblance of its former grandeur.

RETURNING to Miss Chesnut's description of Washington's only subway, connecting the Capitol and the Senate Office Building, we read:

Completion of the "Senate Railway," as it was called originally, in 1909, was the signal for gleeful newspaper comments. Vice-President Sherman was the first person to make the trip, and after officially "opening the road" commented upon the scenery en route, and encouraged the scribes to give themselves a treat. At first the route was trackless, the vehicles operating by stored electricity.

"Nobody," ran a press account of the day, describing the cars, "has ever seen their like before. They are a cross between an automobile and a dog cart. The bodies are light-colored oak and the wheels small with rubber tires. The engineer, motorman, chauffeur—take your pick—sits 'midships, as it were, and works the lever with his right hand and the brake with his right foot. You can enter the vehicle either front or rear; both ends are exactly alike.

"Another unique feature is they are honkless. Never a sound does one hear but a peculiar buzzing and faint tinkling that starts far away and comes nearer and nearer around the curve of the serpentine tunnel. There are so many curves between the Capitol and office buildings, that it is impossible to see more than a few feet ahead. When the sound is first heard the suspense is terrible until the freakish thing buzzes and tinkles into view from out the bowels of the earth."

In 1913 the honkless cars were done away with, and a monorail system, the first in the country, was tried out on the staid Senators.

This system proved satisfactory, and still maintains. There is one steel car, a ten-passenger affair, with the driver in the center, and it travels on a single steel rail set in concrete. The car is held upright by means of an overhead rail attached to the ceiling. Senators summon the car by pushing an electric button.

The "walking tunnel" for Representatives was opened at about the same time as the Senate subway, but with less fanfare. De luxe transportation of the sort furnished the Senators, ninety-six in number, could hardly be provided for the 435 or more members of the House. In addition, it is pointed out, the Representatives are younger and spryer. They have to walk, but the brightly lighted passageway is a boon in bad weather, and enables them to elude tourists and motor-cars.

Both tunnels measure twenty-two feet in width, eleven in height, and are 700 feet long. They are of reinforced concrete construction, with white walls and ceilings and gray floors. The depth of the cut is eighteen feet below the surface, and the tunnels begin, at the Capitol end, in the vast subterranean caves that extend the length and breadth of the building.

A Senator can make the trip from the office building to the Capitol in two minutes by subway. It takes four and a half minutes to call the roll, so he can reach the

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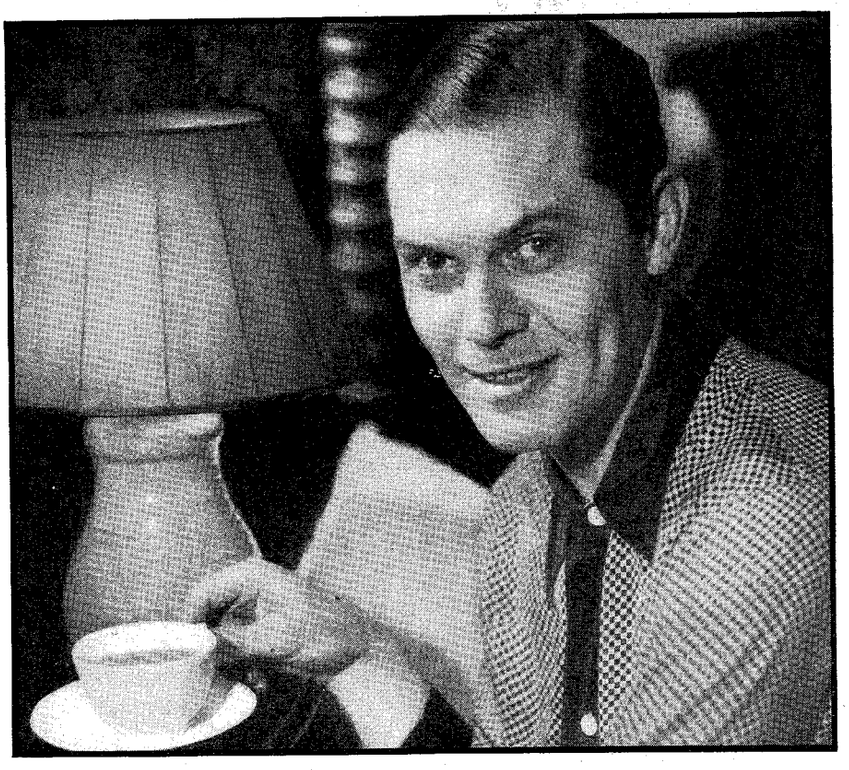

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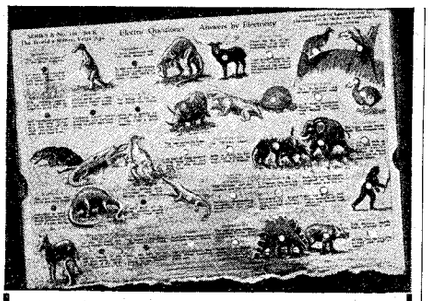

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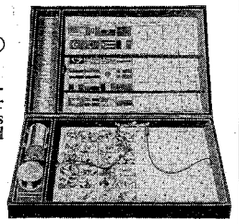

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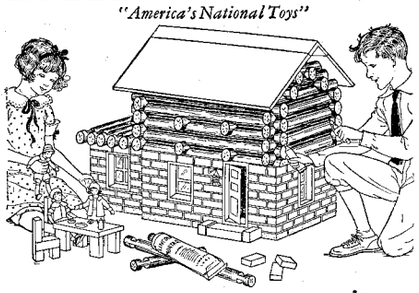

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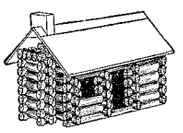

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chamber before a vote is concluded if he jumps from his desk the instant the call bell rings. The graybeards have always been proud of their unique transportation, and in hot weather, 'tis said, make use of it to cool off. Representatives, frankly envious, often stroll over from the House wing to take a spin.

The luxury of these semisecret passageways apparently went to the heads of some of the lawmakers. Shortly after their completion a bill was introduced in Congress, proposing that the tunnel system be expanded with connecting links running between the Senate and House Buildings, from the Senate Office to Union Railway Station some two blocks distant, with a spur to the Government Printing Office, and another link connecting the station with the post-office. The ambitious diggings were blocked by advocates of economy. One new tunnel, however, is contemplated. When the new House Office is constructed west of the present building it will be equipped with a walking tunnel.

The Easy-to-Look-at Car, and the Easy-to-Get-At

HANDSOME or handy? Which is it better that an automobile should be?

Naturally, the car owner wants his machine to be as good looking as possible.

Just as naturally, the mechanic wishes that all cars were built with all parts as accessible as possible.

And it so happens that the two desires don't always coincide with any exactness. For, William Ullman tells us in a copyrighted article for Ullman Feature Service, "those things that motorists demand in their new automobiles are not always the ideal from the standpoint of the mechanic who maintains the car in good condition." As a matter of fact, the writer continues, "reconciling the differences constitutes one of the tasks with which the designer must be busying himself constantly." Jumping right into the specific, "as mechanics and service men do when they discuss the subject," Mr. Ullman tells us that:

There is the matter of lowness.

The car that hugs the road, that has that low, lithe look is the one that every buyer desires these days.

Accordingly, cars have been made with low road clearances. Fine from the standpoint of beauty and raciness. Good also in giving the car a lower center of gravity and a better distribution of weight. Safety and comfort are enhanced as a result.

As car owners, mechanics like lowness as much as any one else. As mechanics, however, they find that the older car, which was much higher off the ground, was far easier to work on when something went wrong that required getting under the machine—a worn universal joint, for example. It was a matter of getting a creeper, sliding under and working on the part with considerable freedom.

Cars are getting too low for creepers. To-day they must be worked on, in many cases, while the mechanic lies flat on his back on the floor. Otherwise they must be driven over a pit.

There are other features of the later cars that are much happier arrangements for the buyer than the service man. Quite a few of them. Engineers concede the point readily enough.

For instance, there is the matter of locating the distributor on the engine head. A great many have adopted this position for the unit. One of the reasons for the selection of this location was to get the distributor in a place where it would not be exposed to rain and water splashed from the road. For years these two had caused cars to stop most disconcertingly. Thundershowers have been known to tie up scores of cars when distributors were located down on the side of the engine.

So the distributor was moved to the engine head. It was easier to service in that location as far as service was concerned. Yet when the head of the engine is removed, it may necessitate retiming the ignition.

"'COVERING up ungainly mechanical parts' has been a virtual passion with engineers whose assignment has been improvement of appearance," we learn as we read on:

From the car owner's standpoint this has been another happy improvement. One evidence of it is the apron between the front springs. Fine for beauty, but it has the unhappy effect of cutting off that blast of air that used to strike the oil pan and result in a cooling effect, say some engineering authorities.

Of all the racy-looking design departures of the last few years perhaps none has been more popular than the location of the spare tires in fender wells with consequent clearance of the rear of the car for luggage carriers. Service men will tell one, however, that the development has the disadvantage of forcing the mechanic to reach around the tire or wheel in making simple adjustments, such as those involving spark plugs or carbureters. Consequently it takes longer, they say, to do these small jobs that so frequently are necessary.

The wide, sweeping fender which contributes so much to the gracefulness of the later cars—nearly all of them—is criticized on the same ground. It is harder to reach over a wide fender than a narrow one.

The mechanic has absolutely no objection to the owner being considered first when a car is designed. He realizes, in his philosophical way, that unless this is the case, cars will not sell, and there are fewer openings for mechanics. However, after the owner is fully considered, he wants all the consideration that he can get on his own account.

It could not be expected, of course, that motor-car manufacturers will suddenly stop the practise of counter-weighting crankshafts which contributes so much to that pleasant smoothness characterizing modern engine operation at all speeds. Yet it is hoped that all some day will use a form of counter-weight which will permit withdrawal of a piston assembly through the bottom of the engine when a replacement, such as a piston pin, is necessary.

There are some specific instances of parts design which have been changed as a result of suggestions from the service man. As a matter of fact, quite a few such revisions must be credited to him. One current case of the kind is that which involves the water-pump of a certain car. To work on the water-pump at present it is necessary first to remove the head-lights and radiator and push the fan out of the way. Fortunately, the water-pump is a very sturdy mechanism in this case, and rarely gives trouble.

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While he points out "some of the design features that have made cars somewhat harder to work on these days," the service expert has not dropt his old argument "in favor of an easier, simpler, and cleaner method of draining the crankcase, radiator, transmission, and differential," Mr. Ullman tells us, continuing:

These tasks are regular features of car maintenance. The service authority argues and he has for some time, that any one who can devise a clean, quick way of doing them will have made a significant contribution to car upkeep.

One of the most interesting aspects of the maintenance question from the standpoint of new design is that despite the greater difficulty encountered in working on certain features, the repair bill is even smaller than it used to be.

That is ascribed to two chief reasons. One of these is more durable design which makes service attention less frequently necessary. The other, cited by many service men, is the improved equipment with which the progressive shop tackles maintenance subjects of all kinds to-day.

In pointing out some of the difficulties which he encounters, the mechanic is confident that he is not telling the designer something entirely new to him. More than that, he expresses confidence that the design of cars from a service-attention standpoint is getting constantly more consideration. Naturally, it is not as important as some other design factors.

Business As Usual.—Harry Lauder told this to Lord Aberdeen, former Governor-General of Canada, who includes it in his book of Scottish stories, "Tell Me Another":

A visiting artist who was down on the program of a village concert to sing "The Village Blacksmith" was resting at his hotel when a caller was announced.

"I understand, sir," said the caller, "that you are going to sing 'The Village Blacksmith' at the concert to-night."

"That is so," replied the singer.

"Well," said the caller, "I just came to say that I am the village blacksmith, and I would take it very kindly if you could introduce into the song a few words which would let the folks know that I also repair bicycles."—*Australian Christian.*

When the Wisecracks Crack.—The more cheek a girl has the less blushing she does.

Playing second fiddle at home doesn't make a man a musician.

A man-hater is merely a woman whose man-hunt has been unsuccessful.

Nothing disturbs a woman's poise like avoirdupois.

Many folks who think they're aboard the elevator for heaven will never get past the mezzanine floor.

Misery loves company, but it is better to have rheumatism in one leg than in both.—*Pathfinder.*

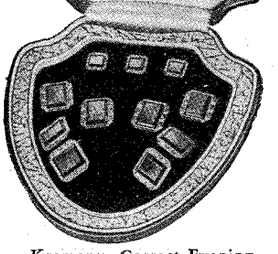
Sho! Sho!—"Did you know the defendant, Rastus?"

"Ah had a logical acquaintance with him."

"What do you mean by logical acquaintance?"

"Well," the witness replied, "us both belong to the same lodge."—*Pullman News.*

What a joy to watch him open it!



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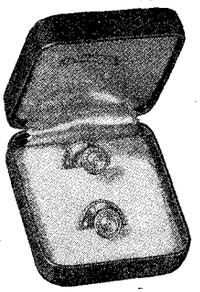

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

The Unprofitable Commuter

IT is a necessary evil, that commutation business, say railroad officials. But *The Business Week* (New York) wonders if some railroad genius may not some time be able to transform it into a blessing, because, after all, it is just now the only branch of the railroad service which is holding its own in the face of competition from other forms of transportation.

That the great army of commuters is occasionally a fighting army is evident enough from protests of angered New York commuters. "Touch their pocketbooks, in which incidentally they carry their monthly tickets, and an electric current galvanizes them into instant belligerency," observes the New York *Herald Tribune*. The latest trouble, according to the New York papers, is caused by the fact that the New York Central Railroad has announced its intention of increasing its monthly commutation rate by 40 per cent, and has, therefore, stirred up public officials in all the commuters' towns in Westchester County and other suburban territory served by the Central. Then, the Lackawanna, which brings commuters in from New Jersey to the metropolis, is electrifying its lines, and wants to increase rates 25 per cent. on the newly electrified sections. Since this is an interstate matter, the Interstate Commerce Commission is taking charge, and is holding the plan up for seven months while it investigates.

THE commutation problem would naturally be attacked chiefly in New York, says *The Business Week*, since here is "the largest commuting area of the country":

Eleven roads carry commuters in and out of the city every business day. The Long Island Railroad handles 85 million a year; the New York Central, 44,500,000; the Lackawanna, 22,600,000; the Erie, 31 million; the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 17 million; the New York, New Haven & Hartford, 18,300,000; the New York, Westchester & Boston, 9,300,000. Three other lines contribute one million each. Of the 427 million passengers entering and leaving the city last year, more than 341 million were commuters.

The "bargain rates" granted by railroads to commuters vary, but they average about 1.09 cents a mile on a sixty-trip basis as compared with the established railroad rate of 3.6 cents a mile. Most of the New York roads have more commutation traffic than they desire, and are naturally eager to lessen the gap between the commutation and the regular rate.

Considering the country as a whole, the Interstate Commerce Commission records show that, of a total of 779 million passengers carried in 1929 by the railroads, 448 millions were commuters. The total passenger revenue was $872,000,000; commuter revenue, $74,000,000. In June of this year, 36 million commuters were handled out of a total passenger traffic of 59 millions. Indications are that the 1930 commuter business will about equal that of 1929. Since 1922, however, commutation traffic has increased by 19 millions, whereas the total passenger business has decreased by 187 millions. The revenue per commuter-mile has dropt from 1.1 cents to 1.09.

The bulk of the commutation business centers around six cities—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, and San Francisco. Chicago is the second largest commuting area.

COUNTING travelers by subway, tube, and ferry, the army of New York commuters has now grown past the half-million mark, totaling 568,420 daily in 1929, according to a writer in the New York *Times*. The problem of the railroad, according to the same writer, is that the commutation business doesn't pay. A New York Central official asserts that the commuters only pay 8 per cent. of the passenger revenue, tho they constitute 65 per cent. of the passengers. The railroads have, therefore, no interest in building up commuter traffic. They are, as the *Times* writer points out, "long past the point where they believe that the freight business of a suburban town is worth the expense of hauling the inhabitants to and from their city jobs at losing rates."

But if it doesn't pay the railroads to carry commuters at present rates, neither is it easy for the commuter to make up his mind to pay more. The *Times* writer puts the question: "Why do commuters protest so vigorously against increases in their commutation rates while they endure high real-estate values, high rentals, high prices for theater tickets, and the high cost of living in general with comparative calmness?" The answer offered is "that it is the cost and quality of train service that determine the character of a commuting town":

The commuter has a budget. The price of transportation naturally enters into that budget. The more he has to spend on railway fares, the less he has to spend on rent or on carrying charges on a mortgaged house. Real-estate prices tend to go down as commutation rates go up. If a commuter buys when commutation rates are low, and they subsequently go up, he not only finds himself pinched to make both ends meet, but the market value of his property may actually have diminished.

WITHOUT prejudging the merits of the particular cases, *The Wall Street Journal* wonders whether the railway managers are giving sufficient thought to the competition of the bus in handling commuter traffic—

Is it not more important to retain the commuter travel, such as it is, even at rates which regarded by themselves seem lower than they ought to be, than to risk a further inroad by bus competition which, quite apart from the matter of rates, offers very definite inducements in convenience?

But it is evident enough to the New

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York *Journal of Commerce* that the public is not greatly concerned over the merits of the railroads' case:

The average commuter does not care whether improved quality of service and inadequate revenues justify an increase from the roads' point of view. All he desires is to be protected against further exactions, especially in a period of business depression.

When, as in the case of commuters' fares, living plans, location of homes, and innumerable related activities are affected by rate schedules, antagonism to pronounced and sudden increases is inevitable. In all such cases, a regulatory body has a hard task in reconciling the conflict of interests without working substantial injury to one group of contestants.

Britain's Big Shipping Pool

THE six biggest British steamship lines, fifty-two ships valued at $275,000,000, and the British ports of Liverpool, London, Southampton, and Glasgow, are affected by the new combination of British transatlantic lines to meet foreign competition and hard times.

"We must pool our resources if we want to keep the red ensign afloat on the North Atlantic," is the way one Liverpool shipping man explained it to a New York *Times* correspondent.

Now the arrangement, as the dispatches point out, is not really a complete pool like the practical merger of German Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines. That may come later, but at present the British lines are simply pooling their advertising and cutting out wasteful competition. They are rearranging schedules so that during these slack winter months only four British ships will sail each week for New York, instead of twelve, as in the summer months.

This step toward rationalizing is regarded in London, according to a New York *Times* correspondent, "as the first attempt of the leading British companies to regain their grip on Atlantic passenger traffic, which has been loosened since the war by German, French, and Dutch competition."

The lines involved are the Cunard, the White Star, Anchor, Red Star, Canadian Pacific, and Atlantic Transport. The plan for alternate sailings from various ports is intended to eliminate "overlapping." The Cunard and White Star lines have had some such arrangement for some time, it may be remembered.

In the face of British business depression, the ship-building trades are certainly making constructive efforts, says Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr., in a London dispatch to the New York *Times*. He recalls that "the ship-builders began months ago, by deciding to shut down unnecessary yards and combine their forces." Now comes the cooperation of the shipping companies:

It was as a small but significant attempt

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FORT WORTH	PITTSBURGH	YOUNGSTOWN

to decrease incessant losses that the six companies decided to combine their publicity.

The saving effected is only a drop in the bucket, and merely one of many small economies which will make balance sheets look better when the end of the year comes. But behind the single advertisements headed "North Atlantic Sailings" there is also the determination to sink some rivalries, if necessary, and pull together against the current of business adversity.

The effect is to give the public psychological preparation for a more extensive linking of the companies in the future.

The prospects of a huge British shipping pool, however, are just about where they were a year ago.

NATURALLY, this move arouses great interest in newspaper circles here, just as the Hamburg-American-North German Lloyd pool did last year. It seems to the Manchester (N. H.) *Union* that the move has been chiefly promoted by the general depression in the world trade:

> The recent issue of *Lloyd's Register* shows an unusually large number of ships inactive, and a marked reduction in world construction.
>
> This depression has been felt in the tourist business. Many of the shipping companies have felt severely the reduction in tourist travel during the season just closed. The expense of the construction and maintenance of a modern passenger liner renders it imperative that it shall possess a comparatively full passenger list. With the recession in traffic and the duplications in sailings, many ships have been operating on a small margin, or even at a loss.
>
> There is no question, therefore, that the British companies can operate more profitably by such a plan of joint action in regard to sailings as has been arranged, which will enable them to effect a common reduction in expenses.

WHEN it comes to the effect on American shipping lines, the New York *Journal of Commerce* suggests that our lines serving British ports will have little cause for complaint, "unless their sailings are paralleled in such a way as to indicate that they have been singled out as objects of a combined attack on the part of their competitors." But if this should be done, it seems to the New York paper that "the Shipping Board would naturally come forward with an exercise of its regulatory functions in defense of American shipping interests." But the Dallas *News* argues that "what is possible to British and German lines is prohibited to our own by our regulations against combination." The mere hint of such a move as that initiated by the big British shipping lines "would bring the Department of Justice into the conference."

And what this kind of thing may lead to is something that sets *The Nation* to wondering. As it remarks: "If the North Atlantic shipping of each great country comes to be managed essentially as a single unit, we may be faced with interesting new problems in the way of international competition in ocean trade."

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Naming the Railroad Flyers

IN these days, when railways meet sharp competition from steamships, airplanes, and motor-buses, the naming of trains is undergoing a drastic change.

Commonplace terms that sufficed a decade ago are as passé as the green plush seats, writes Franklin Snow in the New York *Times*.

A sophisticated public no longer is interested in such names as St. Louis Flyer or Commercial Express. Blue Comets, Ak-Sar-Bens, Yankee Clippers, Golden Arrows, and Ambassadors are the mode. He goes on:

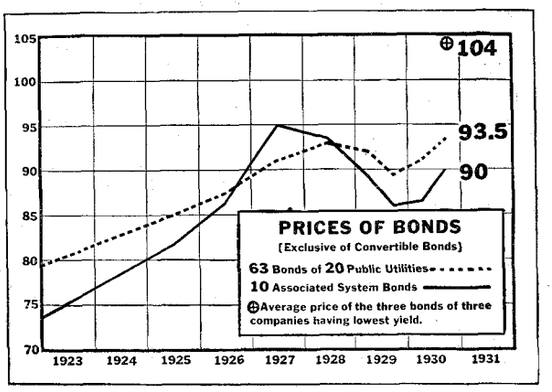
Perhaps the first American train to bear a specific title was the Overland Limited, or Overland Express, as it was originally known. Even this was more a popular term than a bestowed title—the train has operated between Chicago and San Francisco, almost since the day the rails of the Union and the Central Pacific were joined in 1869. Then came the Pennsylvania Special, in 1881, between New York and Chicago; the New York and Florida Special, in 1885, and so on. There was a Ghost Train on the New Haven Railroad, a train which lasted only a few months, however, until the cost of maintaining the cars in their spotless white garb led to its discontinuance.

The practise of naming trains started in earnest about the turn of the century. The Twentieth Century, established in 1902, took an appropriate name. Canada honors the British Empire with the name Imperial Limited, given to the Canadian Pacific's all-year train from Montreal to Vancouver, while the Canadian National Railway's Confederation symbolized Canada's first sixty years as a united Dominion. Many railways inject the names of their companies into the titles. The Black Diamond Express is a tribute to the coal country through which it runs, and the Great Northern operates an Empire Builder in honor of James J. Hill, developer of the great Northwest.

Now the New Haven Railroad immortalizes the clipper ship with its new four and three-fourth hour Boston-New York train, called the *Yankee Clipper*.

The first coach is the *Flying Cloud*, named for the most famous of all those graceful full-rigged vessels of the '40s and '50s. Built in East Boston, from a design by Donald McKay, she reached the peak of her fame when she sped around the Horn, en route from New York to San Francisco, in 89 days 18 hours, on one day of which she recorded a 433-mile run. Spectacular as was this performance, it was later surpassed by another Yankee clipper, the *Comet*, which made the voyage in only 83 days.

As the home of seafaring men for generations, New England gave to the world a remarkable group of ships, whose names and records live even in this era of speed, afloat, ashore, and aloft. Memories of many of the old ships are recalled by the newest trains, the *Surprise*, the first Massachusetts-built clipper, from Samuel Hall's yard in East Boston; the *Stag Hound;* the *Sovereign of the Seas*, which made the fastest day's run ever recorded by a sailing ship—487 miles, on a voyage from New York to San Francisco; the *Lightning*, which was credited with a speed of 18½ miles an hour under sail; the *Governor Morton*, the *John Bertram*, the *Red Jacket*, a Maine product.



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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Exhibit A.—"That girl over there shows distinction in her clothes."

"You mean distinctly, don't you?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Born Under a Truck.—TEACHER—"Johnny, can you tell me what a waffle is?"

JOHNNY—"Yes'm, it's a pancake with a non-skid tread."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Conjugal Devotion.—GOLFER (to members ahead)—"Pardon, but would you mind if I played through? I've just heard that my wife has been taken seriously ill."—*Dublin Opinion.*

Might Pool Them.—FIANCÉ—"I haven't the courage to tell your father of my debts."

FIANCÉE—"What cowards you men are! Father hasn't the courage to tell you of *his* debts."—*Nagels Lustige Welt (Berlin).*

To Keep His Hand In.—FIRST SALESMAN—"Any business?"

SECOND SALESMAN—"Well—yes. The wife gave me some orders this morning."—*Pathfinder.*

When Ignorance Was Bliss.—"The door key that you have had for twenty-five years does not fit? When did you discover it?"

"After the death of my wife."—*Fliegende Blaetter (Munich).*

Tale of a Tooth.—CHINESE PATIENT (on telephone)—"Doctor, what time you fixee teeth fo' me?"

DOC—"Two-thirty—all right?"

CHINESE—"Yes, tooth hurty me all right, but wha' time you fixee?"—*Pointer.*

He'd Been in Harness.—HOUSEWIFE—"I haven't much to eat in the house, but would you like some cake?"

TRAMP—"Yes."

HOUSEWIFE—"Yes—what?"

TRAMP—"Yes, dear."—*Pointer.*

Colonel Mozart's Buddy.—The obliging pianist had rendered several selections, when one of the admiring group of listeners suggested that he play "The Twelfth Mass." Several people echoed the request and one lady in particular cried out enthusiastically, "Oh, *do* play it. My husband belonged to that very regiment."—*Lampoon.*

Going the Pace.—"I'm very tired," said the lady at the head of the supper table, one Sunday evening.

"You should not be," said her minister, who had been asked to the evening meal, "you haven't preached two sermons today."

"No," said the lady, absent-mindedly, "but I listened to them."—*Toronto Globe.*

His Limit.—CALLER—"Does your husband get what he earns?"

THE WIFE—"Yes, that's why we are always so hard up."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

When Fleas Are Petrified.—"What have you done to Fido? He is all corners."

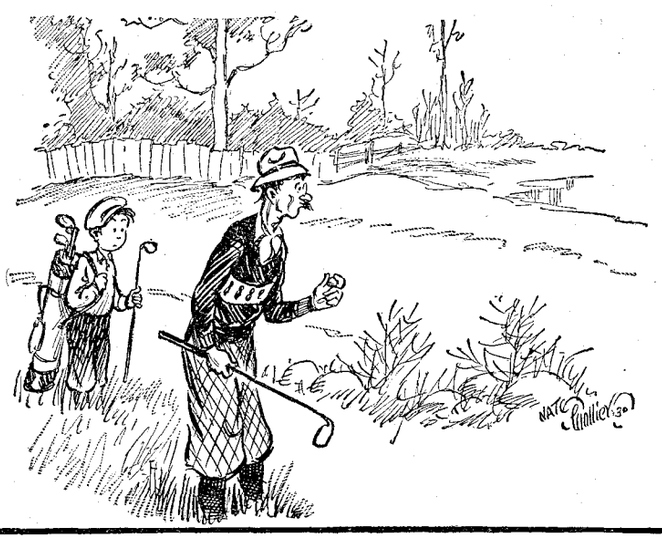
"I asked the maid to wash him, and she starched him as well."—*Vart Hem (Stockholm).*

Number One.—WIFE (on a boating excursion)—"If the boat foundered, whom would you save first, the children or me?"

HUSBAND—"Me."—*Sondagsnisse Strix (Stockholm).*

Love At Second Sight.—"I hear that Katherine is marrying that X-ray specialist."

"Oh, yeh? What can he see in her?"—*Boston Beanpot.*



"Now that I've finally found the ball, I've lost the dang golf course."—"Judge."

His Start in Life.—FRIEND—"Congratulations! I hear that you've already got a case to defend."

BUDDING YOUNG LAWYER—"Yes, it's my tailor who has summoned me."—*Passing Show.*

Tricks of a Doormat Husband.—FIRST BUSINESS WOMAN—"Well, I must hurry home to dinner. I love a good home-cooked meal, don't you?"

SECOND—"Yes, but I'm beginning to suspect my husband's spending his afternoons in the matinées. I'm positive that pudding last night came from the delicatessen."—*Michigan Gargoyle.*

Taking No Chances.—A man went to his doctor and requested treatment for his ankle.

After a careful examination, the doctor inquired: "How long have you been going about like this?"

"Two weeks."

"Why, man, your ankle is broken! How you managed to get around is a marvel. Why didn't you come to me at first?"

"Well, doctor, every time I say something is wrong with me, my wife declares I'll have to stop smoking."—*Christian Advocate.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Grifted Printer Also.—OBITUARY—Grifted Sculptor Pies.—*Head-lines in the Central China Post.*

Give Him the Air.—Whirl-dry washing clothes machine (small), $25. Fine for baby.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

Dixie on the Grill.—Unseasonable temperatures will continue to accompany the cloudy weather. Sunday had a maximum reading of 667 degrees.—*Atlanta Journal.*

We've Never Tried It Yet.—Do you know what it is to sit down of an evening with a book in your hand, your faithful dog in your mouth and your good pipe at your feet?—*Brooklyn charity organization pamphlet.*

Telling the World.—BANK TRUCK ROBBERY WILL BE POSTPONED.—*Head-lines in Charlotte (N. C.) News.*

Depends on Cook's Politics.—Add two tablespoons butter, one egg, salt and pepper. A teaspoon of minced opinion may be added if liked.—*Honolulu Advertiser.*

Cut Those Cards with Care.—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. S.—— entertained a group of fiends last evening at their home at a card party.—*Burlingame (Calif.) paper.*

Might Have Used a Truck.—Chicago.—Mary G—who weighs 3,300 pounds, was granted a divorce from her husband Samuel, who weighs 110, on the charge that he was cruel. Once, she testified, he knocked her down.—*Chambersburg (Pa.) paper.*

Domestic Magic.—Professor McLennan, in discussing the possibility of producing helium from the gas and oil fields of Alberta, says this non-inflammable gas is now being burned daily in Calgary stoves.—*Winnipeg Free Press Evening Bulletin.*

That "Easy Misfocus!"—Dear Mr. Sir To-day I study in *Chronicle* distressful letter from Japan *Times* about ladies bad moral in short skirt.

I opinionate letter serious and not joke I am the police station and ever learnec English at Sunday School from my dea lady teacher who very much love an affection our countrymen. Every day strive to serve Country in control traffic but when windy day brow short skir porice officer easy can misfocus eye an cause serious traffic corrision. So I pra Government shortly introduce new raw t compell ladies to obriterate rimbs. Man porice are very much agree.—*Letter in th Japan Chronicle.*

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